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29 SEPTEMBER 1986

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ANGOLA

MINISTER WARNS OF SOUTH AFRICAN INVASION THREATS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Lubango--Col Pedro Maria Tonha (Pedale), the Angolan minister of defense and member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the MPLA-Labor Party, has told the ANGOP in Lubango that it is to be expected that "at any time, the South African army may launch a new invasion of Angolan territory like what happened recently at the port of Namibe."

Colonel "Pedale," who has been in Lubango since Wednesday on a visit to the Fifth Military Region, described the military situation in the zone as reasonable, taking the atmosphere of tension which has existed for some time and the absence of direct clashes with the troops of the apartheid regime into account.

He expressed concern about the concentration of South African army troops near the southern frontier of Angola and the constant air and land incursions by that racist army.

The minister of defense said that if a new invasion occurs, "our forces will be able to respond promptly, consistent with their combat capability, because they have been constantly alert for any development."

During this visit, the minister of defense, who came to Lubango 5 days ago to take part in the central ceremony commemorating the 12th anniversary of the founding of the FAPLA, will analyze issues pertaining to the joint work to be undertaken with the party and government authorities in the province.

The Fifth Region, which is located on the most advanced line in terms of the defense of the Angolan territory, is ready to carry out the tasks assigned to it on the political-military level, as well as combat training, according to Colonel "Pedale."

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ANGOLA

PARTY WARNS OF INTERNATIONAL DISINFORMATION DANGER

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Aug 86 pp 1, 12

[Text] The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party issued a communique in Luanda yesterday concerning the disinformation campaigns seen in the international press recently concerning the People's Republic of Angola.

The following is the full text of the communique:

"The winning of independence by the Angolan people under the leadership of the MPLA and the late president, Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto, on 11 November 1975, dealt a profound blow to the imperialists, who were seeking by every means to avoid the establishment of progressive and revolutionary regimes in the southern part of Africa.

The establishment of the People's Republics of Angola and Mozambique destroyed the old imperialist dreams of hegemony and eternal domination, since the independence of these territories which had been the vanguard of colonialism in Africa, along with opening up new prospects for the liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples in southern Africa, changed the balance of power in the region and challenged the resulting monopolization of strategic resources and economic potential by the industrialized powers of the West.

The clear and definite choice of the path of socialist development by the Angolan people made the People's Republic of Angola into the main target of the imperialists, and for this reason it has suffered armed attacks, infiltration by puppet gangs and mercenary commando units and massive disinformation campaigns, designed solely to destroy the stability and cause the downfall of its revolutionary government.

The Second Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party, held in December of 1985, represented an undeniable triumph for the Angolan people, who are united from Cabinda to Cunene in support of the ideal of building a socialist fatherland.

The success which crowned the holding of this event served to undo the last illusions nurtured by the mentors of counterrevolution, who hoped to see serious splits develop within the party during this gathering. They then gained an even sharper awareness of the need to add a new dimension to the

offensive being waged in the field of disinformation and psychological warfare, in order to realize their previously frustrated goals through more subtle, but more corrosive and effective, means.

As a result, the actions of the imperialists in the ideological sector are focused on a priority basis on very specific goals, among which we emphasize the following:

1. To weaken the internal cohesion of the party, to create mistrust and to create schisms within the top leadership, by describing one group and another as very different political factions, in order to undermine their ideological unity.
2. To malign the socialist path of development chosen by the Angolan people and to discredit the revolutionary government of the People's Republic of Angola by inflating its errors and problems.
3. To instill doubt in the people about their leaders and governing officials, seeking thereby to create a chasm between the leadership and the people.

In fact, the volume of reports which are distorted or written in bad faith which are daily being directed against the MPLA-Labor Party, the People's Republic of Angola, its leaders and achievements from all quarters--radio, newspapers, television and the news agencies--in innumerable Western countries and their allies is all too well-known.

In the majority of cases, this is an effort directed and efficiently organized within the framework of the systematic false propaganda campaigns which constitute a veritable attack on the sovereignty and independence of the People's Republic of Angola, based on slander and lies about the Angolan people, their revolution and government. It is symptomatic that these campaigns are in most instances directed at specific strata of our people, such as students, workers, intellectuals, young people, combatants, etc.

The Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party exhorts all the members of the base organizations of the party and party youth to exercise the greatest vigilance, and appeals to all of the people generally to strengthen their ideological and revolutionary convictions, combating rumors and taking into proper account the profoundly anti-Angolan and reactionary nature of these agencies and newspapers, periodicals and other publications of this sort, for example a certain AFRICA CONFIDENCIAL, which is published in Portugal.

All of the members of the party, party youth, the combatants, intellectuals and students, the workers in general within the framework of the mass and social organizations and our defense, security and internal order bodies, must assume an active combat position against the ideological aggression of which our people are the victims.

All of the people must remain on a permanent state of alert concerning the reactionary nature of these publications and must block their entry and

circulation within the territory of the People's Republic of Angola in order to counteract their pernicious affect.

All of the Angolan people, united around President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, must pursue energetic actions in defense of the revolutionary conquests already won, promptly identifying and denouncing all of those among us who serve as sounding boxes for the enemy propaganda with the obvious intent of weakening the revolutionary process under way.

The Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party reiterates its profound conviction that the vigilance and combative ardor fully demonstrated by the entire Angolan people in other instances of rejection will also be the best and firmest response to yet another filthy maneuver of the imperialists in this campaign of struggle in defense of the territorial integrity of our country and the people's revolution.

The struggle continues!

Victory is certain!"

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ANGOLA

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER REPORTS ON SUCCESSFUL BRAZILIAN VISIT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Jul 86 p 12

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--Angolan Minister of Foreign Trade Ismael Martins described his satisfaction with the results of his 8-day visit to Brazil to the ANGOP in this city on Saturday.

The Angolan leader termed the visit "very good and timely," and said he had found, both in his meetings with President Jose Sarney and a number of Brazilian ministers and those with businessmen, that political conditions favorable to the expansion of relations with Angola do exist in Brazil at this time.

Ismael Martins said that a number of Brazilian enterprises indicated willingness to cooperation with Angola in various sectors, ranging from agriculture to mining and including the energy and petrochemical sectors, the food and household appliance industries, technical aid and other realms.

On the other hand, the Angolan minister said that the government credit institutions in Brazil indicated willingness to finance all of the cooperation projects between Angola and Brazil.

A number of Brazilian enterprises showed interest in participating in the Luanda International Fair later this year. This may mark the beginning of a new phase in the trade relations between the two countries.

Ismael Martins said that a number of Brazilian engineering enterprises are ready to participate in projects involving the transfer of technology to Angola. Interest was also expressed by some enterprises in participating in the Angolan iron and steel programs.

In the agricultural sector, according to the minister, an agreement was reached on Brazilian participation in a seed-production program. An agreement was also reached in accordance with which Angola and Brazil are to reconcile their positions as coffee producers with regard to the consumer countries more effectively. On the other hand, Brazil has agreed to provide technological support for the Angolan coffee recovery program.

In the food industry sector, Minister Ismael Martins said, Brazil may participate in the programs for producing meat, grains and leguminous crops by providing more advanced technology adapted to tropical conditions.

The Angolan leader also said that PETROBRAS, the Brazilian oil enterprise, is prepared to expand prospecting in Angola, as well as to participate in petrochemical and fertilizer production projects based on crude oil.

Brazilian participation in programs for the repair of the machinery and equipment existing in Angola was also taken up in the meeting with the Brazilian authorities and businessmen, the minister said. The programs discussed include the repair of elevators and household appliances.

In order to guarantee the technical-material supply of Angolan enterprises, the possibility of establishing a Brazilian trade warehouse in Angola was also discussed. In the long run, Brazil might also participate in the production of auxiliary and spare parts for local enterprises in Angola.

The Angolan minister of foreign trade explained to the ANGOP that these ideas discussed during his visit to Brazil are to be analyzed in detail at the next session of the mixed commission, which will be held in Luanda, and subsequently converted into specific cooperation programs.

Ismael Martins said that "Angola regards Brazil as one of its most important partners."

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ANGOLA

DEFENSE MINISTER SPEAKS AT CEREMONY FOR TROOPS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by Joaquim Ambriz: "FAPLA Internal Discipline Deserves Party Appreciation"]

[Text] Yesterday at the official ceremony marking the ninth anniversary of the Troop Service Department, which reports to the FAPLA general staff and supervises the conduct of the Angolan army's fighting men, Defense Minister Col Pedro Maria Tonha ("Pedale"), member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, stated that "All armies are subject to rules and regulations that provide necessary order and set forth the rules of conduct for army officers, sergeants and soldiers in order to carry out their assigned missions successfully."

The ceremony in honor of the nine years of existence of the ST [Troop Service Department] took place at the Service's national offices and included demonstrations of parachuting, karate-do, gymnastics and judo, a parade and a message from the Ingombota JMPLA-Youth Party Municipal Committee.

The defense minister visited the Troop Service Department offices at length and pointed out that from the earliest years of the struggle for national liberation, the issue of internal order and discipline of FAPLA units was one of the Party's main concerns. "Without order and discipline, actions against Portuguese colonialism and new victories would not have been possible."

Therefore, FAPLA, tempered during the hard years of struggle against colonialism and imperialistic aggression, has been able to defend the revolutionary gains of the Angolan people and maintain its readiness to repel new attacks with commitment and valor," the defense minister said. Continuing, he pointed out the fact that throughout its nine years of existence, the Troop Service has made a "positive contribution" and shown a high awareness of responsibility" in implementing its noble duties. He further pleaded for greater stress on properly maintaining and caring for arms issued to the fighting men, since a good part of the country's resources are spent on them and the country is now trying to reduce costs.

Col Pedale pointed out the attempts which the imperialists are making to explain their difficulties in Southern Africa and the use of the racist Pretoria regime and puppet bands as their proxies to mow down defenseless civilians and

destroy socioeconomic targets as was the case in the recent attacks on Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and condemned the stubborn search for pretexts on the part of the West to delay granting independence to occupied Namibia.

Prior to the defense minister's speech, Lt Col Manuel Joao Adao Neto ("Nehru"), chief of the Troop Service Department, pointed out that the role of the units he commands is to strengthen the maintenance of military order and control the movement of fighting men and their conduct in public.

The ST chief was pleased with the level of cooperation with organs of military justice in the area of military discipline and strengthening the national Army's combat readiness.

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ANGOLA

MILITARY CHIEF OF STAFF SPEAKS IN KUANDO KUBANGO

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Jul 86 pp 1, 12

[Article by Carlos Miranda]

[Text] Kuando Kubango--In a speech delivered yesterday in Menongue, the capital of this province, Col Antonio Franca (N'Dalu), a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and chief of the general staff of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA), confirmed the decision and determination of the Angolan people to continue, despite the difficult economic situation existing in the People's Republic of Angola, to defend their revolution and the conquests won after harsh years of struggle against the international imperialists.

This representative of the party and the FAPLA, who has come to this region of our country in connection with the campaign to explain to the people the austerity measures for economies and savings on all levels, in view of the drop in the price of oil and the aggravation of the military situation, stressed that these measures are necessitated by the imperialist maneuvers seeking to hinder our development.

Speaking about the political-military situation, Colonel N'Dalu emphasized that "our people have always fought and struggled for their independence, and today they are resisting heroically," since "they have moral strength and historic reasons enough to resist not just for 10 years, but indeed for 200 years more."

The head of the general staff of the FAPLA further stated that although they were oppressed by the Portuguese colonial regime, the Angolan people have not lost their great qualities of intelligence or their tremendous capacity to resist and sacrifice, particularly when it is a question of defending their freedom and independence.

In this connection, this Angolan leader described the people of Kuando Kubango in particular as "faithful witnesses" to the war waged by the racist regime in South Africa and its supporting force, the UNITA. He noted that the people of this province are participating directly in the defense of the fatherland and the Angolan revolution. Turning to the austerity measures approved by the vanguard party, Colonel N'Dalu described them as "precise directions" for

successfully facing up once again to the critical economic situation prevailing in our country. He went on to say that despite everything, the Political Bureau has recommended that the people be guaranteed essential supplies was recommended by the Political and it has ordered, among other things, that an increasing number of greenbelts be created around the cities, that rural marketing be improved, and that the New Supply System be rigorously implemented.

Worthy Participation by the People

However, despite the difficulties experienced in the province of Kuando Kubango on all levels, rather active participation by the people in Menongue was visible yesterday.

By means of both political and cultural exhibits, the local population enthusiastically converted the ceremonies into a real demonstration of dedication to peace and tranquillity.

The meeting was attended by the alternate and active members of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, Simao Pedro Chihinga and Maj Mateus Pedro Angelo, respectively, in addition to the provincial commissar and first secretary of the provincial committee of the party, Manuel Francisco Tuta (Battle of Angola), a member of its CC.

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ANGOLA

LIEUTENANT COLONEL NVUNDA ADDRESSES PEOPLE OF NAMIBE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Jul 86 pp 3, 12

[Article by Hortencio Sebastiao]

[Text] Namibe--A grandiose gathering for explanation of the economic and financial situation existing in the country as the result of the drop in oil on the international market was held yesterday in Namibe, with Lt Col Francisco Magalhaes Paiva (Nvunda), a member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party and head of the National Political Office of the FAPLA, presiding.

At this ceremony, which was attended by First Secretary of the Provincial Party Committee and Namibe Provincial Commissar Fernando Faustino Muteka, as well as other representatives of the party, the JMPLA-Party Youth, the mass and social organizations and various provincial bodies, thousands of people representing the entire population of Namibe were also present. The ceremony was held in 1 May Square.

The meeting was inaugurated by Faustino Muteka, who after the presentation of gifts gave a brief summary of the importance of the gathering, which was held pursuant to a measure approved by the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party during a period of considerable reduction in the price of "black gold," one of the main sources of foreign exchange for the People's Republic of Angola.

This leader took the opportunity to introduce the present members of the executive board of the provincial and municipal party committees. He urged them to work steadfastly to carry out the tasks assigned to them, basically those pertaining to the resolution of the multiple problems which are plaguing the people.

This highest provincial leader denounced those who devote themselves to sabotaging the assets of the people and encouraging the black market, thus hindering the revolutionary process which is under way, and he appealed to those present for the exercise of greater popular vigilance.

This official began his address to the gathering by thanking the local people for the warm reception given his delegation, and he emphasized that he was instructed by the party leadership to pass on its concern, in particular about

the economic and financial situation in which the Angolan nation finds itself as a result of the drop in oil on the world market.

The speaker said that the people of Namibe "are aware that the period through which we are passing is in fact extremely difficult, and it demands of each citizen, each man and woman, soldier and worker, in a word of all of us, a responsible attitude of dedication to work and implementation of the guidelines established by the MPLA-Labor Party and the Angolan state."

In discussing the political-military situation, this leader said at a given point in his address that our country has had to deal with a war of aggression motivated by the desire to destroy our stability. "This war," he said, "has now dragged on since the fall of the Portuguese colonial regime, and it is being sponsored by the international imperialists through the racist South Africans. They are pursuing clearly defined goals, including the destruction of economic and social targets in Angola, including factories, ports, hydroelectric power plants, roads, hospitals, schools and farms, in order to paralyze all of the productive and social activity of the country, to wreck the already very weak economy, and to increase the difficulties of the people.

"The purpose of these plans," he added, "is to annihilate the democratic and popular revolution and to establish a regime of servitude in Angola which will permit its masters to plunder our wealth--oil, coffee, cotton, diamonds, cattle, etc.--without hindrance and with impunity. The imperialists want to install an oppressive government in Angola which will humiliate and mistreat the people, as happens in South Africa itself."

Reiterating the indignation and revulsion evidenced by the people concerning the revocation of the Clark Amendment, Lieutenant Colonel Nvunda said: "We are independent and we will be socialists, and in Angola it is the Angolan people who command, under the clear-sighted leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party." He quoted a statement made by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the 10th People's Assembly Session about the revocation of the Clark Amendment. "Our people showed that they are aware that imperialism, with its use of force, threatens their independence and the existence of their popular democratic state. However, I have faith in their strength and combativity, and therefore neocolonialism will not succeed and Angola will continue to develop along the path of progress and socialism."

Speaking about the recent attacks on the commercial port and the SONANGOL fuel warehouses, this member of the Political Bureau of the party said that these are crimes condemned by the peace-loving international community, and that they merely reveal the desperation of the government leaders in Pretoria who, incapable of resolving the internal problems in their country by abolishing apartheid, are turning their murderous fury on the neighboring countries.

After urging the people to redouble their vigilance in view of the preparations being made for a possible attack all along our southern boundary with Namibia, and the massive concentration of racist troops, he emphasized that the implementation of austerity measures in all the sectors of the country's economic activity has become a compelling need.

Later on he explained that "the country does not have funds enough to cover certain expenditures and implement certain plans drafted on the basis of the decisions approved at the Second Party Congress. Therefore," he emphasized, "the government must adjust the plans on the basis of the financial resources available to us.

"The philosophy of this emergency policy which the party has drafted is based on adherence to the strictest possible savings and wise management and rational use of the available financial resources," Francisco Magalhaes Paiva said.

The priority assigned to supplying the people with essential goods was described by Lieutenant Colonel Nvunda as a necessity, as is the strengthening of defense, the guarantee that the People's Republic of Angola will continue to exist as a free and sovereign nation.

At the conclusion of his speech, he encouraged the people to increase production in order to diversify the country's exports, and he wished the new executive board of the party elected at the Third Provincial Conference success in carrying out the tasks assigned to them.

After the political ceremony, Lieutenant Colonel Nvunda visited the commercial port of Namibe and the salt pits.

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ANGOLA

NATIONAL PARTY SCHOOL ENDS ACADEMIC YEAR

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The 1985/1986 school year at the Doutor Agostinho Neto National Party School was officially concluded yesterday afternoon in a ceremony at the school led by Candido de Almeida, Central Committee DEPPI director, representing Roberto de Almeida, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee for ideology.

Also in attendance at the ceremony, in addition to other members of the party directorate and government, were Antonio Jacinto, alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, Arnold Kalinin, the Soviet Union's ambassador to the People's Republic of Angola, and members of the diplomatic corps, as well as Joao Cunha, director of the school, and students and faculty.

In his speech at the closing ceremony, Candido de Almeida said that the courses completed are part of the general political, ideological and cultural improvement educational system for members of the Party designed to enable the students to interpret social phenomena, thus leading to the proper implementation of decisions issued by the Party.

Having discussed the school's operations, its capacity and the high level of teaching skills of the faculty, and having pointed out the development of study programs relevant to our reality, Candido de Almeida stressed the need to fulfill the directives issued by the Second Party Congress on the medium-term conversion of the institution into a higher Party school by the end of the 1986-1990 five-year period.

Arnold Kalinin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Angola, gave the school 2,000 books and other didactic material donated to the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

On this occasion, Kalinin made a short speech expressing his desire and conviction that these materials will be an important means by which the students can improve their knowledge of the revolutionary doctrine of Marx, Engels and Lenin, whose influence has been well-known in contemporary world development.

The most outstanding workers and students of the past school year were also recognized and awarded honors.

Some 416 students at different levels in the second, third and sixth intermediate courses of social sciences attended the National Party School last year.

End of School Year at Viana Party School

The eighth year of political, cultural and ideological training, which lasted for one year at the Luanda Party Provincial School located in Viana, also concluded yesterday with a ceremony chaired by Francisco Vieira Dias, a member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and second secretary of the Luanda Provincial Party Committee.

During the course, which ran for one year, students from Luanda, Bengo, Malanje and Kwanza-Norte received instruction in political disciplines such as philosophy, Marxism-Leninism, political economics, history of the MPLA, and the theory of scientific communism. Cultural classes included Portuguese, mathematics, biology, physics and world history.

Taught by Cuban and Angolan teachers, the program had an initial enrollment of 94 students, of whom 78 graduated. According to the school principal, there were seven failures, two of which were due to failure to take final exams, and the remainder of which were due to poor performance on the part of the students.

In a message read by the group's representative, the program's importance was pointed out in connection with the need to strengthen the Party's cadres in the area of better explaining the revolution's advances to the masses. "Study as a way to improve our culture level is one of socialism's requirements," the students pointed out in the document read on this occasion.

Jose Chivala, principal of the Luanda Party Provincial School, pointed out successes achieved during the program and also listed some of the difficulties which the party school is facing, such as the lack of certain technical facilities which would make our teaching system more effective.

In his speech at the closing ceremony, Francisco Vieira Dias expressed his pleasure with the results obtained this year since, as he said, "it was characterized by a higher level of internal organization, greater support by vocational institutions and greater sensitivity and support by local government agencies."

"The task of reforming the school's infrastructure should be a real short-term concern in order to increase student enrollment and realize more effectively directives issued at the Second Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party, where the fundamental objective of your effort, i.e., the ideological task, is to make Marxism-Leninism a guide, a lantern for thought and practical action on the part of every citizen," said the official.

This member of the Central Committee said the school's evaluation system was positive. It made it possible to remove students promptly for poor scholastic performance, prolonged absences from classes or deficient political understanding, which shows the level of control exercised by the teachers."

"It is essential to understand," said Vieira Dias, "that ideological education is, has been, and will always be our Party's main concern. Its mission is to create the new man, the builder of socialist society, the tireless enemy of bourgeois ideology and petty bourgeois behavior, the educator of the working masses. Anyone who does not understand this understands little or nothing about our revolution."

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CSO: 3442/285

ANGOLA

JMPLA YOUTH GRADUATE TO PARTY MEMBERSHIP

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] CAXITO--Manuel Antonio Prata, first provincial secretary, told ANGOP that ninety former JMPLA youth graduated into the ranks of the Party between 1983 and 1986.

Prata said that Bengo Province has 1,437 party members, of whom 874 are men and 563 are women, organized into 138 provincial cells performing services in various areas.

The JMPLA first secretary, speaking of the youths' contribution to production, said that the organization he directs has contributed to the mobilization of its members, which has greatly facilitated increased production and productivity.

In order to take advantage of free time, scheduling and implementation of plans during student holidays are envisioned in the area of volunteer labor, recreational and cultural activities, meetings, plans for the masses and the coffee harvest. The province is already benefiting from four (4) camps, of which one (1) is nation-wide, two (2) are interprovincial, and the others are inter-city at territorial coffee enterprises.

In political and ideological education, Prata said the youth organization's participation was to be expected granted after workshops on political and ideological training of its cadres and members in general.

Asked to say a few words on the provincial meeting of the Intermediate School Students' Association (AAEM), he said that a reorganization effort will be carried out in second- and third-level schools where review meetings had been held and organizations had already been started in the various grade levels. School meetings in Dande and Kibaxe have already elected their delegates and nominees for the congress and national council.

Other activities, such as youth trips to Lunda-Sul, Benguela and Cunene provinces, as well as a commitment to the long-term vaccination campaign for measles, poliomyelitis, tetanus and sleeping sickness also deserve assistance from party youth at the Bengo provincial level, Prata concluded.

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CSO: 3442/285

ANGOLA

CUBAN COOPERATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION EXPANDING

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Jul 86 p 2

[Article by Osvaldo Goncalves]

[Text] The bonds of cooperation between the People's Republic of Angola and Cuba, based on a spirit of proletarian internationalism, are strengthening steadily in all spheres of life.

Unlike what the propaganda machine of the imperialists is trying to make the world believe, the cooperation between our country and the first free state in America is not based on strictly military considerations. Our two peoples are pursuing cooperation in all sectors. It reaches its highest point in the realms of health, construction, and above all, education.

Noteworthy in this last connection is the valuable contribution being made by the Cuban professors who, on all educational levels and in every corner of the country, including the zones on constant alert against the enemy, are passing on to young Angolan students their knowledge and, above all, their experience as citizens of a country in which the people have faced up to and triumphed over imperialism.

In higher education, the 1985-86 academic year just ending provides proof that major steps have already been taken toward more profound Cuban collaboration on this educational level in Angola.

As a result of the high level of its contribution, the contingent of Cuban professors involved in higher education this year (which includes about 60 individuals) has won the Internationalist Worker Medal awarded by the Cuban Council of State.

Nine individuals in the group mentioned are full or assistant professors, the highest ranks in the Cuban higher educational system. These are titles granted for distinguished pedagogical and technical work by teachers. Five are also candidates for scientific doctorates.

The Cuban professors have also contributed to the solution of bibliographic problems through the writing of new teaching materials and have engaged in joint Angolan-Cuban research projects.

The collaboration between Angola and Cuba in the educational sector is expanding still further. As a result, plans for the near future include the training of Angolan teachers through postgraduate courses, the pursuit of studies by Angolan teachers at Cuban normal training centers, and joint pedagogical training work using Cuban teachers working at the Agostinho Neto University.

There are also plans for drafting teaching materials within the context of the collaboration treaty recently signed. It provides that Cuba will publish 60 texts for the Angolan university. Also, joint research will be developed in the economic, engineering and scientific fields.

According to a report read by a Cuban professor during the ceremony at which medals were presented to teachers in the Agostinho Neto University contingent, from which the information given here was taken, the number of professors of Cuban nationality who will teach at that university during the next school year will be 80, representing an increase of 20 over the year just ended.

The cooperation between Angola and Cuba is cooperation between sister countries whose mutual goal is the liberation of the peoples from the imperialist yoke and the creation of societies of technically and ideologically educated men capable of building socialism.

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CSO:3442/295

ANGOLA

CUBAN INTERNATIONALIST LEADER DESCRIBES WORK IN NAMIBE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Jul 86 p 12

[Text] The provincial party officials in Namibe assign great value to the contribution made by Cuban internationalists in various sectors of economic and social activity, the head of the Cuban civilian mission in this province, Luis Antonio Valerimo, said.

In an interview granted to the ANGOP in this city, Luis Antonio said that 53 Cuban internationalists are working in this province in the education, health and domestic trade sectors. Their experience has made a crucial contribution to overcoming the innumerable difficulties still being encountered in these areas.

Recently, members of a group of Cuban internationalists in the Che Guevara and Frank Pais Brigades who have been working in basic and secondary education for 2 years, were awarded Internationalist Worker Medals because of the great spirit of sacrifice evidenced in the performance of their duties.

According to Luis Antonio, a medical brigade of eight experts has been assigned to this province. They are working at the central hospital and their contribution to the training of Angolan health personnel is satisfactory.

He further stated that the Cuban medical brigade is planning to collaborate with doctors of other nationalities in medical inspections of various neighborhoods on the periphery of this city on weekends and holidays, in an experiment which may eventually be extended to other parts of the province of Namibe.

Luis Antonio said in conclusion that all of the Cubans who have visited this province have been unanimous in terming the support of the party and government structures satisfactory, as is moreover the case in all parts of the country. This has led the internationalists to dedicate themselves still further to their tasks.

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CSO:3442/294

ANGOLA

HOSPITAL ACCESS PROVIDED BY AGREEMENT WITH CUBA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Jul 86 pp 1, 12

[Text] Havana--Angola and Cuba signed an agreement pertaining to the health sector in Havana on Monday. It provides for medical care of Angolan patients in Cuban hospitals.

Manuel Pedro Pacavira, a member of the Central Committee of the Party and the Angolan ambassador to Cuba, signed on behalf of Angola, while Dr Jorge Atelo Perez, first vice minister of public health, signed for Cuba. Under the terms of the agreement, Cuba undertakes to accept Angolan patients for care in Cuban hospitals on its territory, except in the psychiatric sector.

Treatment is to extend for 45 days, and in exceptional cases, when on medical orders or for reasons of treatment the stay must be prolonged, Cuba will act on the basis of instructions received from Angola through its embassy in there. Cases regarded as "relatively urgent" will be dealt with in a special way, with the requirement that the Angolan party submit a specific request in this connection and dispatch the pertinent medical report.

This agreement, which went into effect as of the date of its signing, calls for annual aid to 200 patients in groups of 10 during an initial period of 1 year. It will be regarded as automatically renewed for a similar period if neither of the parties has filed an objection at least 60 days in advance.

During the speeches made by both parties following the signing of the document, Manuel Pedro Pacavira praised the agreement, expressed his thanks to the Cubans and noted that this change represents "the search for a vigorous political and ideological tool for the education of our people."

Atelo Perez, in turn, stressed the decisive capacity of the Angolan government. "It moves more rapidly than we do," he said. "Only now are we seeking specialized care in the socialist countries."

"Previously we went to the capitalist countries, but this costs a great deal more," he emphasized in conclusion.

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CSO:3442/296

ANGOLA

POOR SANITATION CITED AS MAIN CAUSE OF DISEASE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] About 120 children are now in the Josina Machel Hospital with malaria. The Lucrecia Paim Maternity Clinic also sees about a hundred pregnant patients a day who are seriously ill with malaria. On 8 July, six persons came to the clinic with cerebral malaria. The source of all this information is Dr. Julio Leite da Costa, head of the Epidemiology Department at the National Public Health Administration, who, together with Jose Vicente, senior sanitation technician from the Sanitation Sector assigned to the Public Health Administration, discussed the enormous sanitation problem in Luanda. As a matter of fact, the poor state of the garbage-collection system in Luanda not only frightens even the most ignorant on the subject, but also now poses a public health threat, demanding great patriotic resolve and decisiveness to safeguard human life, which is the most precious thing we have.

According to Dr. Leite, the sanitation problem in Luanda has become a serious problem for the following reasons:

"Every year campaigns have been carried out to educate the public on the need to pick up garbage, since the health situation caused by orally transmitted diseases attributable to water-borne vectors is experiencing a constantly increasing incidence of malaria, diarrhea, hepatitis and typhoid fever," said Dr Leite.

And in this regard, he added, Luanda's problems are worsening and frighteningly so in the rainy season. Dr. Leite said that in 1984, when there was far more rainfall than normal, malaria was a very serious public health problem.

Under these conditions, the mosquito population increases greatly, and not just Anopheles mosquitoes (which transmit malaria) but also the Aedes aegyptis (which transmit a more serious form of the disease). Therefore, garbage must be promptly picked up and pools of stagnant water must be drained. The Aedes aegyptis, according to Dr Leite, is present in residential areas throughout the city of Luanda, especially in water kept in barrels and other containers.

Accordingly, Dr Leite announced that the Ministry of Health, in close cooperation with the Provincial Commissariat, has planned various emergency measures for July and August to combat mosquito larvae by identifying breeding areas, educating the public on the protection and proper use of water and the need to get rid of waste water.

The draining of puddles and ponds is also planned to minimize or eliminate breeding places.

Dr Leite also mentioned a campaign against the adult mosquito to be implemented by spraying in and around residences, preferably using 95% Malathion.

Dr Leite identified the Golfe, Petrangol and Cazenga neighborhoods as high-risk areas due to poor garbage collection. He also stressed that this campaign, which will depend on participation by the entire population with resoluteness and optimism, will make it possible to reduce the number of malaria cases, the disease endemic to Luanda causing the most sickness.

Jose Vicente, senior sanitation technician from the Sanitation Sector, spoke about the multifaceted range of activities that he is directing in the areas of garbage collection, drainage of standing water, the anti-mosquito campaign and the supplying of drinking water. With regard to stagnant water, this official mentioned the deficient performance of the Luanda sewage system and the poor functioning of the storm sewer system.

He identified the area around the Senate, City Hall (near the Fort), Boa Vista, Samba and Terranova as having the greatest drainage problems.

He also explained that a general sewer plan for Luanda drawn up by the Construction Ministry has been approved and international bids are now being sought.

In speaking about the garbage situation, which revolves around removal, collection and treatment, he said that the filth seen in various places is due to the deterioration of the transportation system, which thus constitutes a detriment to public health.

Finally, for this large undertaking, which demands enormous sacrifices and appeals to all the inhabitants of the capital, Jose Vicente praised the dynamic role of the Provincial Commissariat, which has undertaken intensive clean-up and beautification efforts in the last several weeks.

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CSO: 3442/285

ANGOLA

SUCCESS OF HUAMBO ECONOMIC POLICE ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] Since the first quarter of 1983, the province of Huambo has had a section of the economic police, which, as is generally known, is the agency responsible for the inspection and checking of all economic branches in the country.

In a statement made by the head of that office, Julio Salussinga, he explained that "inspections are made at enterprises, while checks are made at the most visible locations (such as markets), as well as the smallest. Accounting, distribution and fulfillment of plans by the enterprises are covered. There is also a sector within the agency which is little known, and which investigates the source of products appearing on the markets at exorbitant prices, as well as illegal trade and the target sectors of criminal activity."

Julio Salussinga also explained the norms used by the economic police in pursuing certain processes. "When the investigation of a case is completed," he said, "it is referred, depending on its seriousness, to the court, which analyzes it and subsequently penalizes the violators." The product involved is returned to its source. In other words, if it came from a factory, it goes back there, and if it was diverted from the domestic trade network, it is also returned."

Concerning the number of violations in the province, the director of the economic police said that "the level is rather high, based on the number of persons arrested, the majority of whom are domestic trade workers." Last year this agency seized about 80,000 kilograms of products at crime sites (markets and premises where criminal activities occur), with the value of the goods being estimated at 329,500 kwanzas. Moreover, the fines imposed for simple crimes brought in 143,325 kwanzas, which the courts ordered returned to the general state budget.

The policy regarding the black market is to use every means available to combat and eliminate it. The main problem is that the origin of the products is not known. Julio Salussinga said: "We will work jointly with the communal commissariats and the People's Vigilance Brigades to increase the awareness of the people in this connection."

Concerning the activities of the economic police in the municipalities, the director expressed regret that this important agency has branches only in the capital of the province and in Kaala because of the limited number of employees. There are only 14 persons on the staff.

This official further explained that in addition to other activities, plans for this year call for stepping up activities in the rural marketing sector and strict control of the goods private merchants bring into the province. The training of investigation technicians to facilitate the work is another of the goals to be achieved this year, since, this same source said, the economic police need trained cadres in the investigative sector.

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CS0:3442/301

ANGOLA

PARTY SECRETARY STUDIES NAMIBE MARKETING SITUATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 31 Jul 86 p 2

[Excerpts] Namibe--The secretary of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party for agrarian policy, Santana Andre Pitra (Petroff), visited the province of Namibe yesterday to study marketing activities in the rural sector in connection with the needs for the new farm year.

According to Petroff, this visit revealed a need for an increase in livestock production, as the only way of facing up to the difficult economic and financial situation the country is experiencing.

This member of the Central Committee of the party will hold further talks with a wide variety of bodies involved in agriculture and the process of rural marketing.

Support for Peasants

The National Directorate for Agricultural Cooperativization (DNACA) in this province has put its faith in the improved organization of the peasant associations as a way of increasing their production.

In the entire province of Namibe, this office has currently checked on 27 peasant associations and one cooperative with a membership of 1,289 peasants. They have produced more than 180 tons of various farm products in 1985.

According to its director, Agostinho Ferreira, the DNACA is also checking on a large number of individual peasants, who sold 2,117 head of cattle, 1,249 hogs and 10,805 goats to the ENCODIPA and DINAPROPE.

Some of the 27 associations are involved in forest exploitation, and during this period they cut more than 13,000 tons of firewood and produced 282,595 kilograms of charcoal.

The efforts of the DNACA are currently oriented toward educating the members in the rational cutting of trees to avoid creating an ecological imbalance in a province which desert dominates the area.

During this same period and also in the first half of this year, the individual peasants were provided with more than 27,000 kilograms of regional corn seeds, as well as calahare, garden crops and macunde beans.

In the opinion of Agostinho Ferreira, the low rainfall in the province of Namibe has limited the potential of certain areas such as Virei and Chingu, although he added that seeds for short-season vegetable crops are being sent to these zones.

The DNACA director said that the supply of production tools provided to the peasants is satisfactory, and that in the year in question, members were provided with 19,821 axes, hoes, hatchets, and other tools.

All of the measures implemented by the ENCODIPA to make the association movement more dynamic have been well received by the members of the associations and cooperatives. Their organizational level is rather high, this official explained, adding that with the increase in world marketing, everything has contributed to an increase in farm production in the region.

The director of the DNACA concluded that the establishment of more associations and cooperatives in other parts of the province is dependent on the development of those presently existing in various areas, and on the dynamism of the effort made to resolve the difficulties hindering the incorporation of more peasants in the associative movement in the rural sector.

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CSO:3442/295

ANGOLA

500 HEAD OF CATTLE PURCHASED BY DISTRIBUTION AGENCY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] Benguela--The National Cattle Products Distributing Company (DINAPROPE) in Benguela purchased about 1,489 head of goats, cattle and swine toward the end of the first half of this year, the ANGOP was informed by its provincial director, Telmo Alexandre.

He said that the volume of livestock purchased during the half of the year just ended allowed the enterprise to sell about 327,550 kilograms of meat to the consumer public in the province, representing 47 percent of the half-year plan.

The cattle purchases by the DINAPROPE during this period with the greatest impact on the peasant sector included 905 head of cattle and 122 head of swine, while the number of goats came to about 462.

It should be noted that the domestic trade sector, through the retail enterprise (EREMISTA), provided the DINAPROPE with about 865 head of cattle, swine and goats purchased in the course of the rural marketing campaign in the first half of this year.

The director of the DINAPROPE added that with the establishment of the rate of exchange with the peasants at 100 percent in various goods, the domestic trade sector obtains a greater profit than the DINAPROPE, which sells the cattle against 50 percent payment in cash and 50 percent in kind.

He nonetheless emphasized the contribution made by the EREMISTA and he explained that competition between the two bodies would be more useful and economical.

The ANGOP further learned that the marketing is being carried out in two phases, during the second and third quarters of each year, in which periods the enterprise production reaches its highest level.

It should be noted that the enterprise employs a total of 293 workers and has five slaughterhouses and 27 butcher shops, 18 of them private, distributed in the municipalities of Benguela, Lobito, Baia Farta, Chongoroi and Ganda.

In distributing meat, the DINAPROPE, apart from its sales to the public, also supplies military, hospitals and student institutions and social organizations.

ANGOLA

PARTY OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC ISSUES IN BENGUELA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Jul 86 pp 1, 12

[Article by L. Rogerio]

[Text] Benguela--The economic and financial situation of the People's Republic of Angola and the austerity measures handed down from above were the subjects at an explanatory meeting held Sunday in 1 May Square in this city, which was attended by thousands of persons. Kundi Paihama, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and minister of state with responsibilities for inspection and state control, presided at the meeting, the purpose of which was basically criticism and education.

At the beginning of his speech, this party leader and government member said that the difficult economic and financial situation in the country at present is the result of the economic crisis affecting the capitalist world, which is having substantial negative effects on other countries, particularly those in the so-called Third World, that is, those in the process of development.

"The People's Republic of Angola also finds itself in this situation, due to the sudden drop in oil prices on the international market. This product was our largest source of foreign exchange. And our situation is aggravated by the undeclared war reflected in the constant attacks and subversive actions undertaken by the regular army of racist South Africa and its lackeys, who use every imaginable means to achieve their goals," the minister said.

Kundi Paihama emphasized that the RPA is facing one of the greatest crises since its establishment in the economic and financial sector, and he stressed the need to understand this phenomenon, as well as the great responsibility which falls to each citizen and the entire people in connection with the effort to win this battle.

He also urged the people to undertake the production of other export products such as coffee and mineral ores and to exploit the maritime wealth, in an effort to cope with the drop in oil prices. He refuted rumors to the effect that the Angolan government has no way of successfully overcoming the crisis.

Concerning the policy of the party as to the skilled labor force, this leader stressed the importance of selfless work, properly organized, and a better use of the cadres we have in various sectors, in order to eliminate once and for all the injustice to which our national cadres are subjected as compared to

foreign cooperative workers, and to avoid the unnecessary expenditure of the foreign exchange which is indispensable to the harmonious development of the country. He said among other things that this is all the result of a petty bourgeois attitude. "Therefore we must demand and check rigorously on the implementation of the resolutions of the Second Party Congress," he said.

This leader also noted the need to see to the regular functioning of the base-level party organizations in the enterprises, above all in connection with administrative management, so that they will pursue their tasks with greater efficiency. He emphasized the importance of the role the trade union commissions play in the enterprises and among the workers, as well as their increased political awareness and technical-professional training.

Dishonesty in Imports

Kundi Paihama spoke of the continued high rates of interest in the import sector at some priority enterprises, and he harshly criticized those officials who, imbued with a petty bourgeois attitude, are profiting from their positions to achieve personal goals.

"We are certain that the working masses support all of the restrictions ordered by the party, because they are aware that it is not by means of transfers or even foreign fairs that the problems we face can be resolved. It is rather through austerity and assigning priority to that which actually benefits all of us. The privileges mentioned above favor only a minority made up for the most part of members of the reactionary petty bourgeoisie.

"However," Kundi Paihama went on to add, "this same petty bourgeois stratum prefers to ignore the clear and just measures promulgated by our party, discrediting it in the eyes of the masses. From this point of view, we need more than ever to combine theory and practice, in other words to move toward action, and to face up to and correct the situation together."

Kundi Paihama discussed the problem of imports in certain priority enterprises and the irregularities found in import contracts. He denounced the actions of the directors and officials on various levels who are receiving commissions thanks to such fraud, most serious when what is involved is the purchase of products the country does not need.

This member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party urged vigilance and the approval of the harshest punitive measures for all of those who work against the Angolan revolution. The meeting was attended by Maj Joao Lourenco, a member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, the first secretary of the Provincial Party Committee and Benguela's provincial commissioner, and representatives of the various ministries in the province and the mass and social organizations.

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CSO:3442/296

ANGOLA

BENGUELA PROVINCIAL COMMISSARIAT REPORTS ON ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] Benguela--The production indices achieved in the various realms of socioeconomic life during the first quarter of this year in the province of Benguela are gradually moving closer to the goals for the contribution it is hoped this important center of the country's development can make.

According to the report of the provincial commissariat approved at the 16th session of the Provincial People's Assembly, which ended recently, obstacles nonetheless continue to exist, despite the efforts made to resolve the difficulties. In particular, the low level of material and technical supply and irregularities in the supply of electrical energy and water are problems.

The document provided to the ANGOP emphasized that in the industrial sector, the food branch achieved rather substantial figures. The most encouraging indices were obtained in the production of edible oils (107 percent), ordinary salt (77 percent) and wheat flour (75 percent), while in the light industrial branch, only two products reached satisfactory levels. They were textiles, with plan overfulfillment of more than 60 percent, and cigarettes, with 100 percent fulfillment.

In the heavy industrial branch, according to the document made available to the ANGOP, there was a slight improvement in the indices, mainly for the production of acetylene and compressed air, with overfulfillment of 8 and 57 percent, respectively, while the other enterprises did not achieve more than 30-40 percent of the planned goals.

The provincial commissariat report concluded with the farm sector. During the quarter in question, special attention was devoted to following the cultivation of corn in the municipalities of Ganda and Cubal and the placement of means of production in the nine municipalities in the province, in addition to the recovery of an area of 60 hectares in Hanha do Norte, for the purpose of increasing banana plantings.

As to the planting campaigns, overfulfillment was achieved in the plans for raising sorghum, sweet potatoes, beans, bananas and corn, while the plans for table fruits and sunflowers were not fulfilled.

The document further stressed the overfulfillment of the production plans for corn (390 percent), citrus fruits (283 percent), palm oil (137 percent) and bananas (102.6 percent).

However, the production of sisal hemp continued at a rather low level, while of the 2,000 tons of green bananas planned for the quarter, only 912 were produced.

In livestock production, although the number of animals who died of the various ailments which plagued the region increased, it was possible to add 138 head of cattle, 26 of swine and 19 of goats to the figures for the beginning of the year.

Energy production, the main bottleneck in the industrial development of the province, was affected during this quarter by a breakdown at the Biopio thermal power plant, which caused difficulties in supplying electrical energy to the province of Huambo.

In construction, it was stated, activity during the quarter was characterized by an increase in the deficit situation which already existed at the enterprises producing construction materials, with the exception of the ECIBEM and Engineering.

The document said that the basic causes of the deterioration in this sector, apart from the irregular supply of electrical energy, were due to the shortage of cement, spare parts, oils and lubricants. For these reasons, there was a period of almost total paralysis in the units producing construction materials during this quarter.

The document emphasized that in the fishing sector, the catch came to only 84 percent of the total planned for the quarter. As a result, the plans drafted for the production of canned and cure-dried fish were not fulfilled.

This was due basically to the low operational level of the ship-repair sector, since the equipment at the shipyards is obsolete.

Finally, in the social sector, which includes the bodies which provide services and direct aid to the population, such as domestic trade, health, housing, social affairs and others, there was a slight improvement in the technical-organizational aspects during the first quarter.

The health sector, the provincial commissariat concluded, suffered during this period from a shortage of transport facilities for shipping the medicines and materials necessary for the proper care of patients from Luanda to Benguela. These materials included replacement parts, gauze, cotton, adhesive tape, anesthetics, transfusion systems and laboratory apparatus. The nonarrival of these items weakened the system of medical care.

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CSO:3442/294

ANGOLA

GDR FIRM'S TRUCK EXPORTS, COOPERATIVE EFFORT DESCRIBED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Jul 86 p 12

[Text] Luanda--The total number of vehicles exported to Angola in the 10 years since it won independence by the GDR firm Transportmaschinen Export-Import comes to 12,000 trucks of the IFA-type and 700 Robur trucks and automobiles.

These figures were provided to the ANGOP by Karl-Friedrich Scharfe, the engineer who heads the IFA department in Angola and represents that enterprise. He added that the People's Republic of Angola is among the most reliable partners and is one of the nations on the African continent to which Transportmaschinen exports the largest volume.

In order to guarantee the maintenance of the type of vehicles the GDR markets in the country, Karl-Friedrich Scharfe said, about 2,000 local technicians have been trained in such specialties as mechanics, electricity, gear boxes, injection pumps and others.

To this end, the chief engineer of Transportmaschinen went on to say, about 50 German specialists have been assigned to various cities in the country to assist the Angolan technicians and laborers working with IFA-W50 and Robur vehicles, within the framework of the agreements in effect between the People's Republic of Angola and the GDR.

Along with the courses offered in Angola, others, for specialized training and lasting 3 months, are being attended by Angolans in the GDR.

The IFA factory, which was built in the city of Berlin after World War II, is now exporting vehicles to 40 countries today on all five continents. They include the RDA, Ethiopia and Mozambique.

Moreover, the GDR Transportmaschinen Export-Import enterprise has established an assembly line for motorcycles and bicycles through a contract signed by the ministries of industry in the two countries.

According to Karl-Friedrich Scharfe, this line, put into operation a little over 6 months ago, on 11 November 1985, to be exact, by the two nations' ministers of industry, will assemble 10,000 Simson motorcycles annually.

The head of the Transportmaschinen office in Angola further explained that the Ernst Thalmann factory, working through the enterprise he represents, is assembling the Simson S51B2 model in Angola. There is no contract with Fabimor for the assembly of two other types of the same brand, although Scharfe said that one of these is recommended for the rural sector.

To complete the formalization of this contract, Transportmaschinen is expecting Fabimor to make a formal request at any time now to start the immediate assembly in Angola of the Simson S51E and S70C models as well.

In the meantime, 10 Angolan workers have been trained in the FRG in assembling the Simson S51B2 model, and they are now turning out a daily average of 40 of these units.

A number of German technicians are also assisting in the assembly of motorcycles, while on the other hand, plans call for the training of five more Angolan technicians in the FRG in 1987, Scharfe said.

In conclusion, the chief engineer of Transportmaschinen Export-Import announced that his enterprise will participate, as in previous years, in the next Luanda International Fair, scheduled for next November, and will display "a real novelty," the MZ-250 motorcycle, which is very popular on the European continent.

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CSO:3442/296

ANGOLA

FABIMOR TO STEP UP MOTORCYCLE PRODUCTION WITH GDR AID

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 31 Jul 86 p 12

[Text] The general director of the FABIMOR, Eng Rogerio Silva, told the ANGOP Monday that the enterprise he heads has now signed a contract with Transportmaschinen in the GDR providing for technical aid and the shipment of motorcycle kits for Simson brand models 51B, 51 Enduro and 70 Enduro.

Rogerio Silva said that for the present, only the first of these models will be assembled, and that 800 Simson 51 Enduro motorcycles out of a total of 4,000 which are to reach Angola by the end of the year have already been shipped. Moreover, another thousand of the 70 Enduro model will also be received this year. All of these shipments will come from the GDR.

Concerning the assembly of bicycles, the director of FABIMOR explained that bids are still being solicited for the rehabilitation of the installed capacity with a view to the manufacture of an average of 30,000 bicycles a year.

Eng Rogerio Silva made a point of stating that FABIMOR has asked for bids from India, Brazil and Portugal to fulfill this need, and that responses are being awaited and will be duly studied.

At present, Rogerio Silva said in conclusion, the bicycles assembled at that unit, about 60 per day, come from India. This number will increase gradually until October, by which time 150 units per day will be produced until the total of 22,000 bicycles is reached.

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ANGOLA

EQUIPMENT, MATERIAL SHORTAGES DELAY AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Diogo Paixao]

[Text] The work of remodeling Hangar Four, which is being used at present as the domestic terminal, is far behind schedule due to the difficulties encountered by the National Airport and Air Navigation Operations Company (ENANA) in obtaining construction materials, vehicles and mechanized equipment, since it is not a civil construction enterprise and is not organized for this purpose, the head of that enterprise, Jose Pedro Tome, explained.

Jose Pedro Tome, the general director of the enterprise, who recently made a statement to our newspaper, went on to say that one of the steps in carrying out this work is the awarding of the contract to a civil construction enterprise.

In this connection, bids have been solicited from various enterprises engaged in such work, and whichever submits the proposal which is most viable from both the technical and economic points of view will be chosen to do the work.

It is important to remember that the ENANA, the enterprise responsible for airport operations, initially made a commitment to do this work using its own resources, within a 3 month period at the most.

In an interview granted by the general director of the ENANA to JORNAL DE ANGOLA last February, he said that this work involved the installation of plumbing equipment in the hangar, the construction of a waiting room at the entrance, the leveling of the paved area, and the installation of flight confirmation counters in various locations (to avoid passenger crowding and the resulting disciplinary problems), among other measures.

The information provided by the general director of the ENANA at the time of our first interview created certain expectations among our domestic passengers, while today, Pedro Tome says that the problems which arose in carrying out the plans drafted earlier exceeded what he had foreseen.

However, JORNAL DE ANGOLA can also report that the changes to be made at the present domestic terminal are only temporary in nature, because the building of a new terminal of more suitable dimensions is planned shortly, so as to provide passengers and the agencies serving them with better working conditions.

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ANGOLA

BRIEFS

CUBAN JOURNALISTS VISIT--A group of Cuban journalists participating in an Angola National Radio program in Spanish paid a visit to the JORNAL DE ANGOLA premises yesterday afternoon for the purpose of exchanging experience and cooperation. Accompanied by the director general, they visited the various sections of the newspaper and observed how it functions. Cooperation between the two parties is to be based on the exchange of journalistic experience and the mutual execution of tasks, using the resources of both. The visit paid by the group, which also included members of the Cuban Journalists' Union (UPEC), comes within the context of the activities scheduled in support of International Journalists' Day, which will be celebrated on 8 September. The group expressed its thanks for the fraternal welcome extended to its members, and the workers at the newspaper also spoke of their satisfaction with the visit, which also served to provide us with a great incentive for us. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Aug 86 p 2] 5157

ITALIAN MEDICINE DONATION--The Italian government, in a gesture of solidarity with Angola yesterday made through the first secretary at the Italian embassy and charge d'affaires, Andrea Perugini, delivered a gift of 76.7 tons of medicines, including urgently needed items. During the presentation ceremony, Andrea Perugini said that "this gift is a part of the program of aid to and solidarity with the Angolan people, consistent with the good relations existing between the two peoples and governments." In response, Jose Diogo Ventura, national director for medicines, said at one point that "this shipment will alleviate the great concern of our governments, in that it makes a great contribution to the health of our people." Later on he said that "it is with great satisfaction that we note once again the just principles followed by our government leaders in implementing our country's policy, which is such an irritation to those who would like to see us bowed and submissive under the weight of their fascist boots, just as it pleases and encourages those who have always wanted to engage in healthy cooperation with us based on the principles of mutual respect." It should be noted that this is the second time this year that the Italian government has made a substantial gesture of this sort. [By Eugenia Silva] [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Aug 86 p 3] 5157

SADCC LABOR UNION VISIT--Luanda--Trade unionists Crephas Manhonga (Zimbabwe) and Philip O. Olum (Tanzania), the secretary for administrative affairs of the Zimbabwe Construction Workers Union, and secretary for trade, property and

construction of the Tanzania Construction Union, respectively, returned to their home countries recently after a 3-day stay in Angola. A statement released to the media Thursday by the National Union of Workers of Angola (UNTA) gave details on this visit of the trade union leaders from these two countries, which was organized within the framework of the work of the Federation of Construction Workers Unions in the member nations of the South African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC). The two visitors to Angola had talks with the national secretary of the Construction and Housing Workers Trade Union in the RPA. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Aug 86 p 12] 5157

ENERGY MINISTER IN BULGARIA--Sofia--The president of the Council of Ministers (prime minister) of Bulgaria, Georgi Atanov, welcomed Angolan Minister of Energy Pedro de Castro Van-Dunem (Loy) on his arrival in Bulgaria for a visit some days ago. During their talks on Tuesday, matters pertaining to economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries were taken up. During the meeting, the joint positions on Angolan-Bulgarian collaboration consistent with the resolutions of the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Second Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party were specified, it was officially announced in Sofia. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Aug 86 p 12] 5157

NEW RURAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL--Caxito--Angolan Vice Minister for Basic Education Joaquim da Silva Matias visited the settlement of Sassa, in Caxito, yesterday for the laying of the cornerstone for a new rural technical school. The building of this school, which will accommodate 150 students, it will be recalled, has been made possible by a gift from the Danish People-to-People Development Association (ADPP) to the Angolan people. This gift falls within the framework of the implementation of the cooperation agreements between the governments of the People's Republic of Angola and Denmark. The rural technical school in Caxito, a boarding facility which will accommodate 75 students after the first construction phase, will teach various subjects in different specialties, including metalworking, mechanics and agriculture, in addition to basic academic training. Its inauguration is planned for March of 1987. In his speech, Vice Minister Joaquim da Silva Matias emphasized that the building of this school will strengthen the bonds of friendship and solidarity linking the peoples of Angola and Denmark in the realm of educational development. In this connection, this Angolan government leader urged the workers and the people's masses in the province of Bengo to make every effort to aid the technicians of the ADPP in the building of this project, which is an undertaking of importance to local development. The head of the project, Smorre Wastgaard, in turn, emphasized that the gift from the association in his country is a part of the policy of aiding the peoples in southern Africa, mainly the Front Line nations and Angola in particular, in their struggle against ignorance and international imperialism. When this school, the first of its kind in Angola, is completed, it will be served by the expanded cooperation effort in the technical education field. The ceremony just held was attended by Bengo Provincial Commissioner Manuel Lopes Maria (Xi Mutu) and other local party and government leaders. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Jul 86 p 12] 5157

CABINDA COFFEE HARVEST FORECAST--CABINDA--ANGOP has learned from the provincial coffee trade union that the 11th coffee harvest in Cabinda, which began on 30 June, is predicted to be 590 metric tons as compared to last year's 634 metric tons, i.e., a decrease of 44 metric tons. Cabinda, the fourth-largest coffee producing province after Uige, Kwanza-Sul and Bengo, now has 5,032 registered hectares planted in coffee according to the survey taken during the restructuring of the national coffee sector, of which only 1,063 hectares are now being harvested. According to the trade union, the province's total area planted in coffee, 9,332 hectares, must be replanted soon in order to ensure profitability. The regional coffee enterprise, Buco-Zau, which is so far the only one to have been organized on the provincial level, hopes to regain the same number of hectares as had been cultivated previously in the province.
[Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Jul 86 p 3] 8844/6539

TRAINING FOR TRUCK MECHANICS--The first basic 9-month course for mechanics specializing in the repair of DAF trucks, which was taught by Portuguese technician Jose Santos at the main premises of the Porto base in Luanda, ended yesterday. Eight of the nine students initially enrolled graduated, and a ceremony was held to present their diplomas. The national director of road transportation, Armando Manuel, attended as the representative of Angolan Minister of Transport and Communications Bernardo de Sousa, a member of the Central Committee of the party. During the ceremony, which was also attended by the director of the central Porto base office, Manuel da Cunha, and the representative of DAF Trucks in Angola, Roelanda Van Lohuizen, as well as other officials from the Ministry of Transport and Communications, Armando Manuel urged the new graduates to dedicate themselves industriously to using the knowledge they have acquired, to ensure the technical maintenance of the trucks of this brand, thus making the partial support of foreign technicians unnecessary. The DAF representative, Van Lohuizen, for his part, emphasized the fruitful cooperation between the DAF and our country in his speech. He went on to add that "as the recently trained mechanics gain experience, the DAF, working with the ENACMA and the Ministry of Industry, plans to make preparations for the assembly of trucks of this brand in Angola and to establish schools and general offices. If this is to be done, the number of Angolan specialists trained in this subject must be increased," he said in conclusion. It will be remembered that the DAF is an enterprise which has handled trucks of that brand in Angola since 1977. There are a total of 600 such units in our country now. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Jul 86 p 3] 5157

NEW MALANJE COMMISSARS--Malanje--Seven new municipal commissars and the head of the provincial commissariat staff were installed in office at a ceremony at the People's Palace in this city, at which the provincial commissar of Malanje, Lt Col Joao Ernesto dos Santos (Liberdade) a member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, presided. In this way, the municipal commissars' posts in Malanje, Kalandula, Caculama, Cacuso, Marimba, Caombo and Cangandala were filled by Mateus Celestino da Costa, Manuel Jose Antonio, Joao Massunga, Inacio Correia, Paulo Francisco Cristovao, Luis Ngola and Jose Coge, respectively. On that occasion, the head of the office staff at the provincial commissariat and the communal commissar of Lombe, Alberto Ribeiro Africano and Jose Kiluta, respectively, also took office. Lieutenant Colonel "Liberdade," in his speech, wished the new members of the provincial

government success in their future work, reminding them that the duty of a municipal or communal commissar is to stand beside the masses, so that they can struggle together to resolve the main problems of the region. At the investiture of the new government officials, Cristavao Domingos da Cunha, an alternate member of the Central Committee of the party and deputy provincial commissar for Malanje, as well as other provincial party and government officials, were also present. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Jul 86 p 3] 5157

GIFT FROM SOVIET WOMEN--A donation of 280 kilograms of medicines and books was presented by the Soviet Womens' Committee yesterday to the national committee of the Organization of Angolan Women (OMA) in a gesture of solidarity in connection with the Sixth Panafrican Womens' Congress to be held this September in Luanda. This gift was presented by the privy counselor at the USSR diplomatic mission in Angola, Valdimir Kolmakon. It consisted of aspirin, neomycin, tetracycline, sulfaguanidine, analgens, chloramphenicol, multivitamins, gases and books on Soviet women and others of a general cultural nature. On this occasion, Kolmakon said that the Sixth Congress will be an event of overwhelming importance not only to the lives of Angolan women and African women in general, but also those throughout the world. Referring to events in the southern part of the African continent, Kolmakon urged the immediate imposition of sanctions against the vile regime in South Africa. He described the relations between Angola and the USSR as excellent. The secretary of the National Administration and Finance Committee, Maria dos Anjos, then expressed the thanks of the regional committee of the OPM for southern Africa and the national committee of the OMA for this gesture, an evidence of the sympathy and friendship Soviet women feel for the women of Africa. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Jul 86 p 12] 5157

HUILA CATTLE FIGURES--Lubango--About 1,400,000 head of cattle are currently to be found in the province of Huila, according to the statistics of the prophylactic animal health sector. An official source said that it has not yet been possible to achieve total animal health coverage for the entire herd, although an increase in coverage figures was seen between 1984 and 1985. In 1984, the vaccination campaign covered 20 percent of the animals, and in 1985, 34 percent of the animals were vaccinated. Livestock activity in this province has been limited to the small-animal categories in the state sector and prophylactic treatment of cattle owned by the peasant shepherds and other private owners. Again in 1985, cattle--beef for slaughter to be sold for food--accounted for 17 percent of the cattle vaccinated. The low vaccination rate, this source said, is due to the shortage of material and human resources in this sector in the past 2 years, in addition to the political-military situation existing within some municipalities. Concerning the marketing of cattle, the reasons given for failure to fulfill the plan were the lack of goods of first necessity and of securities for use as counterparts for the peasant shepherds by the marketing structures. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Jul 86 p 12] 5157

CAFANGOL EXPORT FIGURES--The CAFANGOL, an Angolan state enterprise, exported 166,748 sacks of coffee (a sack contains 60 kilograms) valued at \$310,936 during the first half of this year. According to information provided to the ANGOP by a source affiliated with the CAFANGOL, these figures represent 106 percent of the quantity and 113 percent of the value in the estimates for the period. With the purchase of 102,000 sacks of coffee valued at \$21,194,000, the GDR ranked first on the list of clients for this product during this period, the source added. Other clients included the Netherlands (35,000 sacks worth \$5,715,250), Portugal (16,500 sacks worth \$2,960,000), the FRG (6,998 sacks, estimated at \$911,686) and Spain (6,250 sacks worth \$1,155,000). Coffee is currently playing an important role in diversifying and increasing the country's exports, since it is one of the alternatives for improving the Angolan trade and payments balances, which have been seriously affected by the drop in the prices of oil, the main export product of the RPA. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Jul 86 p 12] 5157

CSO:3442/295

BOTSWANA

BRIEFS

SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS--The visiting Swedish foreign minister, Mr Sten Andersson, said his government is committed to the continuation of the cordial bilateral relations existing between Botswana and Sweden. Speaking at a luncheon given by the assistant minister of local government and lands, Mr Chapson Butale, at the (Marakanelo Relly) hotel in Maun yesterday, Mr Andersson said that Sweden was proud to be a partner with Botswana. He said his visit to Botswana was an effort to strengthen the mutual understanding existing between the two countries. Mr Andersson said that during his visit, he will be able to see the projects funded by his country and not get second-hand information from written material. He expressed surprise at the tremendous development Botswana has achieved in 2 decades. Earlier, when welcoming the Swedish foreign minister, Mr Butale told him that he had come to Botswana at an opportune time when Gaborone had been declared a city. Mr Butale also said that despite the persistent drought, Ngamiland had agricultural and tourism potential. Mr Andersson was also briefed about the activities of the Maun branch of the Botswana Meat Commission. He is due to leave for Harare on Saturday. [Excerpts] [Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 28 Aug 86 MB] /12858

CSO: 3400/538

CAMEROON

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON NATION'S POLICY OPTIONS

Brussels NORD-SUD in French Jul-Aug 86 pp 11-13

[Interview conducted by Sylviane Cannio]

[Text] At the conclusion of the UN General Assembly called to consider the economic situation in Africa, William Eteki Mboumoua, Cameroon's foreign affairs minister, spelled out the options open to Cameroon in the international arena.

NORD-SUD: Mr Minister, just what can this special UN General Assembly on the African economic situation do for a country like Cameroon?

Mboumoua: You know, I think that there are at least two sets of interests at issue in this meeting. The first is ours, as Africans, because it has forced us to order our thinking on the major problems facing the African economy. That, in and of itself, is no minor undertaking: we have at last defined our approaches and our priorities, and even weighed and measured what we can do over a given period of time. I am alluding to the 1986-1990 recovery program. Working from these priority analyses, each State must make up its mind about what it must do.

The other interest, as we see it, is to persuade the international community to face up to its obligations. We do not ask others to do everything for us: our document says quite clearly that part of the responsibility is ours, but we live in a context of interdependence, and several factors are particularly unfavorable and they are not of our making: monetary problems, fluctuating exchange rates, and unpredictable variations in the price of raw materials. None of this is attributable to anything we have done, and therefore should evoke some interest on the part of the international community and among the industrial nations which are indeed responsible for quite a lot of things.

NORD-SUD: What, specifically, bothers Cameroon?

Mboumoua: Cameroon produces cacao, cotton, coffee, and timber. The decline in the monetary value of these products is dangerously and very seriously affecting the country's economy, sapping the morale of our peasant farmers, and adversely affecting our budget.

Besides, Cameroon , which is a small producer of petroleum, is looking right now at a kind of petroleum halt. Fortunately, Cameroon never depended very heavily on oil to develop its economy.

NORD-SUD: Quite true: Cameroon has been an exemplary country on that score...

Mboumoua: Our leaders were wise enough to view oil as a major asset, of course, but not as a panacea.

NORD-SUD: You have concentrated your development efforts on your village communities and on your rural zones.

Mboumoua: We have centered our development programs on village communities and on food-crops to the point where—and this is one of our country's proudest achievements—we are now wholly self-sufficient when it comes to feeding our people. and we are determined to go beyond that and to become Africa's central granary and—why not?—that of other countries, and what that will mean to us in the long run. We are confident that that enlightened policy decision is what has put us in a less uncomfortable position than a lot of other countries.

NORD-SUD: What do you expect, in practical terms, from a country like Belgium? The Joint Commission that has just convened has failed to reach a direct conclusion as to the root cause of a private dispute (Belgavox), but I hardly think that will adversely affect your relations with Belgium: do you?

Mboumoua: No. One of Cameroon's principles is what we call our omnidirectional cooperation policy. Belgium is a country with a colonialist past, and therefore can come up with a number of solutions to some of the problems faced by former colonies. We are therefore quite disposed to cooperate with Belgium. And we are doing that in a number of areas, including technical assistance and agriculture. Belgian technical cadres helped us set up our Advanced Agronomy School. And I believe that a number of [Belgian] instructors are teaching at that school. Belgium right now is helping us build a very large hospital at Yaounde. Of course, this is not a gift: it is a financial arrangement, but Belgian companies are doing the construction work. Belgium is involved in quite a few water-supply projects for villages in several regions, but also in other projects such as stadium construction...Belgium is a country just about the size of Cameroon, population-wise. And we can work together without embarrassment.

I was in Belgium myself late last May, heading Cameroon's delegation to the Joint Commission. It went off quite well. First of all, I co-signed an agreement with the Minister on maritime rights. As for the rest of the points we intended to raise, I think that the experts did a splendid job. There were a few minor glitches there about the Belgavox incident—which I regret—but which, in any event, I cannot go into in any detail. Nevertheless, I do not believe there was any serious breach.

NORD-SUD: —but there was no agreement, either...

Mboumoua: No, there wasn't. We did not sign the minutes of our proceedings but I believe we will do so eventually.

NORD-SUD: Foreign Minister Tindemans doesn't think that anything has been lost, What about you?

Mboumoua: Neither do I. Because, even so, relations between States are far more important than the concerns of any private enterprise. If the political leaders on both sides start thinking that way, then everything will fall back into place again.

NORD-SUD: In your address to the UN tribunal, you mentioned human resources. But you went on to cite biotechnology, computers, and telecommunications. Do you believe—and I am alluding here to Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber's excellent "Global Challenge," that Africa can make the direct leap into the age of information, and do it without any transition period whatever?

Mboumoua: I think we have no choice but to do it. We are going to have to take two separate approaches. The first approach must be to avoid selling our souls. By that is meant going back to probe deeply into our roots, and draw whatever sustenance we can from them as we contemplate our future. And, at the same time, we must come to grips with what technology hath wrought. We cannot sit on the sidelines: if we do, that gap will be hard to close in the future. I believe we have to make an effort right now to embrace both approaches.

NORD-SUD: The technocrats are poised to do just that. But what about the people?

Mboumoua: Listen: Whatever research can give us in the areas of biotechnology, genetics, or agricultural inputs, we can perfectly well explain to the peasant farmer. It's all a matter of method, of pedagogy. But I think it is altogether possible.

NORD-SUD: The Chinese have succeeded in putting down the problem of hunger. Why haven't the Africans done likewise until now?

Mboumoua: That is a very tough question...I think it is a human resource problem. People have got to work. There is no other solution. They have to have the means to achieve respectable levels of productivity. Obviously, this is also a question of different inputs, but first of all, men have to want to work, and to be made aware of the fact that there is work to be done. Once we achieve that—and barring natural catastrophes—we shall start getting better results.

NORD-SUD: What is Cameroon's position toward Marshal Mobutu's campaign to establish a Black African League?

Mboumoua: I think it is a little bit too early to reach an opinion. Mobutu has launched an idea, but we do not as yet have any notion as to its content. It is true that there is a shared cultural base among Black African countries that perhaps enables them to get together more casually, in the tradition of Black African palavers, to find solutions for some of their problems. And, structures apart—the League is already a structure—we might we might entertain the concept of frequent understandings' being reached in that setting. At present, once the idea has been spelled out, people may want to set up something like the Arab League or a kind of Sub-Saharan OAU...I shall keep my response to myself for the moment ... because there are already far too many organizations that do not work. But I can readily understand that one might consider a framework of specially concerted action at the Black African level, even though the Black-African dimension continues to elude definition. How far will it reach? To the Antilles, to Jamaica, into the United States, to Morocco? All that has yet to be clearly spelled out.

NORD-SUD: Could the League be designed in such a way that it would not be perceived as a redundant clone of the OAU?

Mboumoua: We must avoid redundancy! This is why I keep insisting that we refrain from imposing rigid structures right off the bat.

NORD-SUD: Do you think Cameroon can play a crucial role in the search for a solution to such fratricidal conflicts as those in the Western Sahara and in Chad?

Mboumoua: Insofar as the Western Sahara is concerned, Cameroon tends to side, on the whole, with the OAU's position. We are not playing an isolated or separatist role. We do not cherish that particular ambition. But we cling now and will continue to cling to our position within the OAU.

Chad, on the contrary, is a problem that concerns us far more deeply. Chad is right next door to us. One shot fired in N'Djamena echoes in Kousseri. And ever since the conflict began, we have been sheltering large numbers of refugees. In any case, when you look at the North or the far Northern portion of Cameroon, Chad becomes almost a daily problem.

We have filled our humanitarian role in this problem. And we have accepted the governments that were in fact in power in N'Djamena as representative. We have dealt with those governments. You must not forget that Chad is a land-locked country. And if supplies to that country are not allowed to flow through Nigeria, they must perforce be allowed to flow through Cameroon. Accordingly, we allow all the leeway in the world for that traffic, including shipments of weapons. In so doing, we are shouldering still more responsibility on behalf of this brother country.

Insofar as political initiatives are concerned, here again, we side with the OAU. We have allowed the President of Congo to establish an agency for national research and reconciliation, and we are prodding the Chadiens to do likewise. We are working closely with President Sassou Nguesso and President Bongo to help the Chadiens back onto their feet. Nevertheless, reconciliation with the Chadiens is not an easy matter, because—let's face it—Libyan claims on Chad dangerously complicate the peace process. And so, with no wish to take spectacular initiatives, we are involved in working in depth at the level of Chad's current leaders and we are supporting the other process at the OAU level. The time may come when Cameroon is forced to do something else. I do not see—for the moment—that we can do anything else, but, if the situation demands it, we shall shoulder our responsibilities.

NORD-SUD: Following Ivory Coast's example, would this not be the propitious time to renew your relations with Israel? In the settlement of the Middle East conflict, would it not be helpful to establish good communications with Israel, specifically in order to reach a better settlement for several problems, including the Palestinian problem?

Mboumoua: I find no incompatibility between the stubborn defense position we have taken on the Palestinians' problems and whatever cooperation we may achieve with Israel.

Relations among States can thrive perfectly well without embassies. Conversations can take place. The doors are not closed. Hence, all initiatives tending toward a solution to the Palestinian problem, including what we are doing in the OAU, as well as in the international community, lead us to believe that we are staying on top of the problem. As to whether or not there are other initiatives that might be taken outside of special relations with Israel, I don't believe that would be absolutely indispensable.

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CS0: 3419/291

GAMBIA

BRIEFS

'BUMPER CROP' EXPECTED--Banjul, 4 Sept (GINS/PANA)--A meeting of research and extension service staff of the Department of Agriculture in Banjul has forecast a bumper crop harvest in Gambia this year. The third monthly meeting of the service staff reported that apart from the western division which experienced grasshopper infestation brought at the beginning of the rains, all regions of Gambia have had good rains and good crop performance. The meeting was convened to discuss farmers' problems in adopting recommended production packages, and crop production constraints. It reviewed the newly-launched training and visit system of extension, and decided that the timely arrival of inputs and mobility of village extension workers and their supervisors were vital to the success of the new extension system. [Text] [Dakar PANA in English 1051 GMT 4 Sep 86 AB] /12858

CSO: 3400/536

GHANA

RELATIONS WITH BULGARIA SAID CORDIAL

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 11 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] The Governments of Ghana and Bulgaria have expressed "complete satisfaction" at relations between their two countries.

This is contained in a report published in Sofia at the week-end to mark Bulgaria's 25 years of diplomatic relations with Ghana.

The report noted that Ghana is one of the first African countries south of the Sahara with which Bulgaria established diplomatic relations and exchanged Ambassadors since 1961.

"For 25 years now, Bulgaria-Ghana relations have been developing effectively on the basis of the two countries' common interests and their support for the struggle against colonialism and racism in Africa."

It observed that the friendly relations between the two countries are complemented by active economic links characterised by the respect for equality and mutual understanding.

"The mutual trust and friendship between the two countries have been promoted through increasingly frequent exchange of visits in various fields and at various levels.

The report made particular reference to the visit by Mr P.V. Obeng, PNDC member and chairman of the Committee of Secretaries to Bulgaria in May last year, in response to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Graisha Filipov's visit to Ghana a year earlier.

According to the report the visits helped to strengthen the already cordial relations between the two countries.

It also made reference to the expansion of bilateral agreements which have created better opportunities for the increased relations in the fields of politics, economy, culture, education and sports and other areas to the benefit of both countries.--GNA

/9317

CSO: 3400/532

GHANA

NATIONAL MOBILIZATION PROGRAM REVIEWED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 11 Aug 86 p 1

[Article by Kwaku Nehemia]

[Text]

THE National Mobilisation Programme (NMP) has been reviewed to make it more functional and effective.

A revised crash programme to replace the 1983 master document establishing the NMP has been drawn up, Commodore Steve Obimpeh, out-going Chairman of the NMP and Secretary for Agriculture, has announced in Kumasi.

Commodore Obimpeh explained that "the review has become necessary because of the over-ambitious character of the 1983 master document coupled with apathy, neglect and blatant lack of co-ordination amongst the various sector activities as well as problems militating against the achievement of the aims and objectives of the NMP.

Speaking at the closing session of the second national delegates conference of Regional Liaison Officers of NMP in Kumasi at the week-end, the Secretary said the revised programme places emphasis on the use of local initiative, resources and mobisquads to achieve higher production levels in all sectors of the economy, particularly agriculture.

The new programme he pointed out, will be easier to implement than the ambitious 1983 one, because agriculture is the first priority and the cornerstone of economic recovery and national construction and as such the thrust of the NMP remains on agriculture.

He gave the assurance that the Ministry of Agriculture will closely work with the National Mobilisation Committee in an effort to achieve the national objective of self-sufficiency in agricultural production.

In this respect, Commodore Obimpeh said the mobisquad concept which was evolved by the NMP to offer assistance and also provide cheap labour must be sustained and improved upon.

He commended the NMP, Regional Liaison Officers and mobisquads for the modest gains achieved so far in the fields of agriculture and rural development since the inception of the NMP.

Meanwhile, a resolution adopted at the end of the conference called on the Ministries of Education and Culture and Information to intensify political education in the rural communities.

It further stressed the need for co-operation among organs of the revolution and appealed to the government to step up efforts at restructuring the country's educational system.

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GHANA

RURAL DEVELOPMENT FUND TO BE SET UP

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 6 Aug 86 p 1

[Article by Kwaku Nehemia]

[Text] The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development is working out a programme under which a percentage of the national budget will be set aside to establish a fund to help finance development projects initiated by the rural communities themselves.

The proposal is to be submitted by the Ministry to the PNDC for consideration.

This was announced by Mr Kofi Acquaaah-Harrison, Secretary for Local Government and Rural Development at the second national delegates conference of regional Liaison Officers of the National Mobilisation Programme (NMP) in Kumasi yesterday.

He said the setting up of the fund has become necessary in view of the fact that a number of development projects initiated by the people themselves have had to be abandoned for lack of adequate funds.

With the establishment of the fund, the Secretary said substantial amounts will be given to rural communities which have been able to raise funds themselves to undertake development projects.

He advised the regional liaison officers to fashion out strategies and draw up programmes aimed at tapping the latent talents of the rural people to speed up the transformation process.

He stated that liaison officers of the NMP by the nature of their work should always be in close contact with the people at the grassroots, educate and involve them in the effective implementation of government policies and programmes.

Mr Acquaaah-Harrison disclosed that the ministry is considering placing the Department of Rural Housing under the Ministry of Works and Housing and advised the liaison officers to make serious efforts to provide decent houses for the rural people.

Dr F.P. Jantuah, Principal of the Co-operative College in Kumasi stressed the need for the NMP to make optimum use of the co-operative concept as an effective tool to mobilise the people at the grassroots for development.

Mr P.A. Addo, Ashanti Regional Director of the Department of Social Welfare who chaired the function, called for a collective instead of individualistic approach to rural development and advised liaison officers to build confidence and faith in the rural people to enable them to transform the rural communities themselves.

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GHANA

MINERAL RESOURCES LAWS PUBLISHED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 4 Aug 86 pp 1, 9

[Text] The Government has published two important legislations for the control and efficient management of the country's vast mineral resources.

One of them, the Minerals and Mining Law, 1986, modifies eight existing Enactments relating to the country's mineral resources.

The other law--the Minerals Commission Law, 1986--shall, among other things, formulate recommendations of national policy on the exploration for and exploitation of mineral resources with special reference to establishing national priorities having due regard to the national economy.

The Minerals and Mining Law says all minerals in their natural state in Ghana shall be the property of the Republic of Ghana and shall be vested in the PNDC for and on behalf of the people of Ghana.

According to the Law, where any land is required to secure the development of utilisation of a mineral resource, the PNDC may acquire the land or authorise its occupation and use under any existing applicable enactment.

The government shall have the right of pre-emption of all minerals raised, won or obtained in Ghana and from any area covered by territorial waters, exclusive economic zone, or the continental shelf and of products derived from the refining or treatment of such minerals.

Furthermore, the government may by an Executive Instrument appoint any statutory corporation to act as its agent for the exercise of the right of pre-emption conferred by this Law.

Any person who obstructs the government or its agent from exercising its right of pre-emption in respect of any minerals or products under this law commits an offence and shall be liable to fine not exceeding ₵500,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or both.

The Law made it clear that except as otherwise provided in its provisions or any other Enactment, no person shall export, sell or otherwise dispose of any mineral unless he holds a licence granted by the Secretary responsible for Lands and Natural Resources.

An application for the licence shall be made in writing to the Secretary in accordance with such Regulations as may be prescribed and the Secretary may issue the licence in such form and conditions as he may determine. Such a licence shall not be transferable.

Under the Minerals Commission Law the Commission shall additionally be responsible for advising the Secretary on matters relating to minerals and monitoring the operations of such policy as the PNDC may adopt relating to minerals and reporting.

It shall also monitor the operations of such bodies or establishments concerning minerals, report to the PNDC, receive and assess all public agreements relating to minerals.

The Commission is to secure a firm basis of comprehensive data collection on national mineral resources and the technologies of exploration and exploitation for national decision-making.

It shall be made up of such number of persons as the PNDC, acting on the advice of the Secretary, shall determine.

The Commission, which shall be headed by a Chairman, shall have a Chief Executive to be responsible for its day-to-day administration as well as implementing the Commission's decisions.

The Chief Executive shall be appointed by the PNDC while other employees of the Commission shall be appointed on the advice of the Public Services Commission.

The Law took effect from July 11 this year.--GNA

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GHANA

COUNTRY SAID UNABLE TO CAPITALIZE ON CHEAP OIL

AB310851 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Ghana cannot take advantage of the current low world market prices to buy and store crude oil because of the pressure on the country's foreign exchange resources. This was stated by Mr Appiah-Korang, secretary for fuel and power, in an interview with the GNA [Ghana News Agency] in Tamale. Oil prices, which rose to over \$36 a barrel during the oil crisis, dropped to between \$5 and \$9 in June this year at the world's (?spot) market and now hovers around \$12 to \$15. Mr Appiah-Korang, who is on a tour of the northern region, said the government appreciates the logic of buying crude oil at the present low prices but the money is not there to buy and store. He said there is no problem with storage since the country has facilities to store up to a year's fuel requirements. He said storage facilities are being constructed at Buipe in the northern region to alleviate difficulties in fuel supply to the northern, upper east and upper west regions.

Earlier, Mr Appiah-Korang told a meeting of district secretaries in the region that as part of his ministry's policy of rationalizing the distribution of fuel, it has selected about 60 reseller outlets for petroleum products to ensure that rural dwellers get their fuel supply without difficulty.

The managing director of GOIL [Ghana Oil Industries Limited], Mr Gabriel Adoglah, said the government has given his company import license to bring in 30 fuel tankers. He said GOIL has manufactured 100 surface tanks and has placed an order for hand pumps for distribution to the new seller outlet operators.

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GHANA

HIGHER FOOD YIELD PREDICTED FOR 1986

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 5 Aug 86 p 1

[Article by Joe Bradford Nyinah]

[Text] The eight Under-Secretaries for Agriculture in the regions yesterday met the Secretary for Agriculture, Commodore Steve Obimpeh and gave indications of a good harvest this year despite the unreliable nature of the rainfall pattern in certain parts of the country.

Mr Adam Kaleem, Northern Regional Under-Secretary said he expects a good harvest of yams and rice, at least above the normal production level but added "I must say emphatically that I am cautiously optimistic because of the irregular nature of the rains."

However, as he was expressing concern about the nature and distribution of rainfall he was informed that a radio message from his region indicates that the highest rainfall in the region was recorded on Thursday.

All the Under-Secretaries have been in Accra since Thursday to participate in the "Pork Show '86."

Mr Eddie Nettey, who is in charge of Greater Accra announced an expected shortfall of about 40 percent in maize production in his region but said the prospects for pepper and cowpeas was very good.

On the fish supply situation in the region, Mr Nettey explained that it is not abundant on the market because women in the region have caught up with the coldstore system and are therefore not flooding the market with all their stock.

He explained further that the "Chorkor Smoker" is being extensively used to preserve the catch. This, he explained, accounts for the absence of abundant fish on the market as it used to be in times of bumper catches.

Mr E. Amua Oboh of the Central Region said he had expected 40 percent increase in maize harvest as compared to last year but the rainfall results at the end of June has whittled expectations to about 10 percent.

According to him, fish is cheap in Cape Coast because the cold storage facilities are very far away from the landing base that most of the women find it difficult to send their fish there.

From the Volta Region, Mr Atsu Ahedor promised a good crop yield whilst Mr W.K. Nkrumah of the Brong Ahafo Region said he expected a shortfall in grain production during the major season which could be made up in the minor season.

Messrs Assibi Nahyi and Imoto Seidi from Ashanti and Upper-West Regions respectively said there are good rains and saw the prospects of a good harvest.

As at now there are no Under-Secretaries for Agriculture in the Upper-East and Western Regions. Commodore Obimpeh however, gave the assurance that appointment will soon be made for these regions.

He asked the Under-Secretaries to take effective control of agricultural institutions and organisations and involve them in carrying out effective agricultural programmes.

Commodore Obimpeh called on them to begin organising farmers fora and stressed that the universities and research institutions are prepared to help at such meetings.

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GHANA

GOVERNMENT BODIES RECLAIM COCOA FARM ACREAGE

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 5 Aug 86 p 1

[Article by Boniface Ablekpe]

[Text] The National Mobilisation Programme (NMP) and the Cocoa Services Division (CSD) of the Ghana Cocoa Board (COCOBOD) were able to reclaim 46,800 hectares of cocoa farms by the close of the first phase of the Economic Recovery Programme (ERP).

They were also able through the Mobisquads to increase production of non-traditional crops and encouraged the people to engage in self-help development projects. Apart from this, the NMP received and settled 1.2 million Ghanaian returnees.

Mr Kofi Portuphy, acting Chairman of the National Mobilisation Committee (NMC) announced this at the second national delegates conference of the NMP in Kamusi yesterday.

He said under the second phase of the ERP cadres should strive hard to help the masses by providing them with a new conscience, new awareness and cultural identity to enable them to appreciate the fact that they can achieve things hitherto considered impossible.

He stressed the need for equitable and improved input distribution to farmers as well as opening of more local and external markets for the sale of farm produce.

Mr Portuphy said as the revolution matures and gets consolidated, the national effort must be directed towards satisfying the demands of the people in terms of food, clothing and shelter.

He announced that concrete agreements have been arrived at with the Ministry of Works and Housing to train educators in brick technology at Adenta near Accra.

These educators will after the training go back to the districts to supervise and implement the building of brick houses.

According to Mr Portuphy, as the communal spirit catches up with the masses there is the need to identify and give prominence to priority projects as they all compete in demand for scarce construction materials available.

The NMC, he said, has identified Mobisquads as the embodiment of rural development since they have helped to arrest the rural-urban population drift by organising the people to engage in community improvement projects.

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GHANA

BRIEFS

MINIMUM GRAIN PRICE--Commodore Steve Obimpeh, Secretary for Agriculture, on Wednesday announced a new minimum guaranteed price of 2,500 cedis per 100 kilogrammes of maize. This is an increase of 25 percent over that of last year when it was sold at 2,000 cedis. Launching the 1986/87 maize purchases at a ceremony at Wamfie in Brong Ahafo Commodore Obimpeh further announced that the new guaranteed minimum price for paddy rice is 2,300 cedis as against 2,000 cedis last year. He made it clear that the prices are the minimum that farmers are to accept for their produce. Commodore Obimpeh said farmers are at liberty to sell their produce at higher prices provided they did so within the borders of the country. He believed that the prices are fair to both producers and consumers. Commodore Obimpeh said the new price quotations were higher than imported rice or maize from New York or Brazil. According to him the nation's output in the two cereals would have to be two to three times more to be competitive on the world market. The Secretary disclosed that the Grains Development Board has developed three maize varieties which yield higher than the varieties in use and hoped farmers would adopt the new seeds. He assured the farmers that any depot keeper of the Ghana Food Distribution Corporation who cheats farmers in maize purchases would face the full rigours of the law and hoped farmers would be bold enough to report all cases of fraud.--GNA [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 29 Aug 86 p 8] /9317

CURRENCY TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--A number of aliens engaged in currency trafficking were arrested at the weekend by the Accra District Civil Defence Organization (CDO). According to Lt (rtd) J.K. Bambil, Chairman of the IMC of the Accra District CDO the men were arrested at Okaishie near the Swissair office and the Makola market upon a tip-off. During a search millions of cedis and thousands of foreign currencies--US dollars, Deutsche Marks, Naira, CFA were found under sacks. The suspects pretend engaging themselves in selling mere sacks, twines and other minor goods including suiting materials to cover their dubious activities. The suspects whose names are being withheld for security reasons are on bail pending further investigations. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 1 Sep 86 p 16] /9317

INTERNATIONAL COCOA AGREEMENT--Ghana, Togo, and Brazil have signed the 1986 International Cocoa Agreement. According to the UN treaty session, Ghana and Togo were the first to sign the agreement yesterday and Brazil followed later. The agreement relates to price levels, price structure, and the provision for a buffer stock. It comes into effect on or after the first of next month, provided governments representing at least five cocoa exporting countries, accounting for at least 80 percent of total cocoa exports, sign the accord. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 4 Sep 86 AB] /12858

CSO: 3400/536

LESOTHO

LESOTHO MONARCH ADDRESSES NAM SUMMIT MEETING

MB050602 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1352 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 4 Sept (SAPA)--The only effective answer to South African destabilization activities against independent southern African states is to strengthen SADCC in order to reduce economic dependence on the South Africa government, King Moshoeshoe II of Lesotho said in Harare today, the semi-official news agency ZIANA reports.

Addressing heads of state and government of NAM [Nonaligned Movement] member countries, the king said there was enormous potential for the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) to upgrade its transport and communications networks in order to divert goods from South African ports to those of member states. He also said that although South Africa was one of the principal trading partners in the region, the SADCC could develop into a much larger market than the South African one, and could therefore absorb many of the exports of member states. He also pointed out that, ironically, the SADCC was the biggest market for South African textiles and plastics, and this could be taken over by suppliers in the SADCC countries themselves.

King Moshoeshoe, whose country is land locked and surrounded by South Africa on all sides, claimed that studies had been commissioned by the Pretoria government to investigate the most effective ways to destabilizing his country. The studies had recommended the cutting off of all food supplies and electricity to his country in order to cause maximum chaos and suffering for his people, so that the Lesotho government would be forced to toe the South African line.

Thus, the king said, his country was in a "unique position" and its survival would depend on the amount of solidarity and material support it got from NAM member states, according to ZIANA. He said that his country was committed to the abolition of apartheid, and for its part would do all it could to contribute to the development of the SADCC and reduce its dependence on South Africa.

The king said that NAM member states had to give each other moral, political and material support, and warned that the movement would lose its

credibility if members spend most of their time engaged in conflict. There was also a need for the movement to change from its present state oriented outlook, to a people oriented one, and he suggested that member countries should encourage the formation of non-governmental organizations for non-alignment.

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LIBERIA

OPPOSITION PARTIES REACT TO ELECTIONS COMMISSION

AB292110 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Three opposition parties in the country have been responding to a citation from the Elections Commission accusing them of allegedly violating the elections laws and the Constitution of Liberia. The parties were cited recently by the commission to appear before it to show cause why their certificates of registration should not be revoked after allegedly violating the election laws and the Constitution.

The commission alleged that despite its warning, the Liberia Action Party [LAP], the Liberia Unification Party [LUP], and the Unity Party joined and elected Mr William Gabriel Kpoleh of LUP as chairman of an illegal political group calling itself the Grand Coalition. It said the aim of the group from the evidence at hand is to disturb the peace and tranquility of the Republic of Liberia as a political maneuver to coerce its political objective. The commission said the three parties have common objective of obtaining a reflection in violation of the Constitution of the Second Republic had come into being and the Constitution came into force. [sentence as heard] The Elections Commission further accused the opposition parties of staging an illegal demonstration on Monday, 18 August, in defiance of its warning, where from injuries and loss of properties ensued for which, it said, the parties must be liable.

During the hearing into allegations at the commission's headquarters on Ashmond Street yesterday, [LAP] said it has not been seasonably informed by the commission as a matter of notice as to what election laws and what article in the Constitution the party has violated. LAP explained that under the Liberian system of government, a party to a suit is entitled to due and timely notice as to the specific laws he or she has violated and the charge for which violation.

Regarding the demonstration, LAP said all well-intended people know that no demonstration was held by any opposition party in Monrovia on 1 August: There was simply a worship service held at the First United Methodist Church on Ashmond Street in Monrovia by concerned women for three opposition leaders who, it said, are illegally detained at Camp Belle Yeallah. It said after the service, riot squads of police brutally attacked unarmed and peaceful citizens, mostly women, who were walking out of church, shooting

tear gas into the crowd and illegally arrested several persons including singer, Artist Miata Fanbulleh.

LAP further said the allegation that injuries and loss of property ensued is a clear manifestation of the unwarranted and deepseated prejudice which the commission holds against opposition parties.

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CSO: 3400/101

LIBERIA

NEWSPAPER PROPRIETOR FINED FOR 'FALSE' REPORTS

AB292155 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] The proprietor of the STANDARD newspaper has been fined \$1,000 by the Ministry of Information for publishing false and misleading reports based on rumors in a front page article captioned: Is Kpoleh Dead in Jail? The STANDARD newspaper, in its yesterday edition, quoted rumors circulating in Monrovia and parts suggesting that Mr Kpoleh, standard-bearer of the Liberia Unification Party, LUP, who is presently in detention at Camp Belle Yeallah is dead. Information Minister S. Momolu Getaweh, yesterday said the fine was to be paid into government revenue by noon on Monday, 1 September 1986 and a [word indistinct] receipt exhibited to the minister. He said if the STANDARD newspaper did not pay the fine on the deadline, it would be banned until payment is made.

Meanwhile, the proprietor of the STANDARD newspaper, Counselor (Che Chipoh), has said that Ministry of Information has no legal right to impose an excessive fine on any news agency in this country without any due process. Speaking to reporters in Monrovia today, Counselor (Che Chipoh) noted we are taxpayers and citizens who own this country. We have not sold this country to any particular group of people for them to run it like their farm. Counselor (Chipoh) said if he had done anything wrong he should have been given due process of law and that the fine imposed on his paper was illegal. He said, therefore, his paper will not pay the fine.

Counselor (Chipoh) explained further that, in fact, he had attempted to pay the fine out of courtesy but the board of directors of the STANDARD newspaper had instructed him not to do so. The board, according to Mr (Chipoh), said the corporation will not pay any fine because it will set a bad precedent for other media institutions in the journalism profession. Counselor (Chipoh) stressed that in the situation, it is only the court that can punish a man for any criminal offense.

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LIBERIA

BRIEFS

OPPOSITION LEADERS ASK PARTY AID--Monrovia, 28 Aug (AFP)--The three Liberian opposition leaders detained at the Belle Yella maximum security prison have asked their respective parties to settle the fine they were each requested to pay by the Supreme Court, in order to obtain their release and make them escape "hard labor," the independent press said on Thursday. The three opposition leaders who were jailed since 6 August for failing to pay a \$1,000 fine imposed on each of them for "outrages upon justice", were transferred on 10 August to the Belle Yella Camp (about 103 kms northeast of Monrovia), the country's major prison. They were allowed to see pressmen on Wednesday. However, judicial sources believe that the Supreme Court will not accept settlement of the fine, as the deadline for payment has elapsed. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in French 1629 GMT 28 Aug 86 AB] /12858

STUDENT DISTURBANCES CLOSE COLLEGE--The junior college of Riggs Institute in Virginia has been ordered closed for academic year 1986 due to student disturbances on the school campus. A release issued in Monrovia today said the decision to close the college is a result of the meeting held recently by the board of trustees, administration, and faculty as well as the board of managers of the institute. The board has also suspended all students at the junior college for the rest of the academic year and has appointed a committee to study the (?viability) of the college for the next academic year. According to the release signed by the president of the Baptist foundation, Reverend Walter D. Richards, all junior college students would be required to reapply for admittance at Riggs Institute, if it were reopened next year. Meanwhile, the elementary, junior, and senior high division of Riggs Institute will reopen Sunday, 7 September, at 3 pm and all parents are requested to accompany their children to the campus for a meeting with the faculty, administration, and board of trustees of Riggs Institute, the release concluded. [Text] [Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 4 Sep 86 AB] /12858

CSO: 3400/101

TANZANIA

PRESIDENT OFFERS DAR ES SALAAM PORT TO FRONTLINERS FOR SANCTIONS

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 31 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by Simeon Ileta]

[Text]

Addis Ababa, Wednesday.
TANZANIA has offered to put the port of Dar es Salaam at the disposal of landlocked Frontline states if they apply sanctions against racist South Africa.

The offer was announced here today by President Ali Hassan Mwinyi in an interview with the New York-based *Third World Media Services*.

Ndugu Mwinyi said Tanzania would put the port of Dar es Salaam at the disposal of the landlocked Frontline States some of whom have economic links with South Africa because of historical and geographical factors, if they joined international efforts to isolate the racist Botha regime.

"We will leave Dar es Salaam port solely for them and we will use Tanga and Mtwara ports," he said.

Dar es Salaam port handles the bulk of imports and exports for landlocked Zaire, Zambia, Rwanda, Burundi and Malawi.

He said since there was a consensus among African countries over the necessity to impose comprehensive and mandatory economic sanctions against apartheid South Africa, what was now required was for every African country to put the resolve in practical terms.

Asked whether sanctions would not hurt the Blacks in South Africa, President Mwinyi said although the Blacks would definitely be hurt, that should not be an excuse for opposing sanctions.

At present Blacks in South Africa were already hurt by the deplorable situation in the white-minority ruled country.

As such, there was need for South Africans to sacrifice so as to speed up the pace of liberation in Southern Africa, he said.

On the proposed Pan-African defence force, Ndugu Mwinyi said although the idea was good, its logistics were difficult.

He said Tanzania's stand was that because the liberation movements were there with their armies, the best thing was to give them more arms to strengthen their fighting capability and enhance the liberation struggle.

He also said the idea of establishing an African common market was good. However, there was need to strengthen regional co-operation, "and when this is stable, we can then expand it to cover the continent."

On the home front, President Mwinyi rejected assertions that Tanzania was turning capitalist.

He said Tanzania had a mixed economy before and after the

Arusha Declaration. The private sector was still playing a vital role in the economy.

"Socialism is there to stay in Tanzania because as far as we are concerned, we have seen the advantages and gains of our policy compared to any other policy we could have adopted," he said.

Speaking on Tanzania's unity, President Mwinyi said the unity of the people under Chama Cha Mapinduzi, Kiswahili language and the efforts of retired President Nyerere had played a big role in unifying the people.

"We regard Mwalimu as father of our nation, for he has done much for Tanzania and Africa," President Mwinyi said. Mwalimu Nyerere had left a strong legacy of liberation and had maintained peace in Tanzania.

On East African co-operation, President Mwinyi said East African leaders were determined to revive this co-operation for the benefit of the people in the region.

"We should forget past mistakes. There must be mutual trust among East African leaders and we should have the political will for further co-operation," President Mwinyi urged.

On Uganda, President Mwinyi said apart from ousted dictator Idi Amin, Tanzania had amicable relations with all Ugandan leaders.

He said the relations between Tanzania and the new Uganda government of Yoweri Museveni were good.

Earlier President Mwinyi held talks with SWAPO President, Sam Nujoma, and the SADCC executive secretary, Simba Makone.

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CSO: 3400/525

TANZANIA

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR WAR ON CORRUPTION, EMBEZZLEMENT

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA SUNDAY NEWS in English 10 Aug 86 p 1

[Article by Attilio Tagalile]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Mwinyi yesterday urged Tanzanians in their totality to participate fully in the war against vices afflicting economic growth, uphold accountability and restore discipline wherever they are.

The President was addressing a mammoth rally of Dar es Salaam residents at the State House grounds after they had marched in a procession from Vijana Headquarters in support of his call for accountability at places of work and fight against indiscipline, embezzlement of public funds, corruption and other vices.

He told the rally in an address broadcast live by Radio Tanzania that the war against indiscipline and lack of accountability at places of work, corruption, racketeering, smuggling, laziness and oppression had more meaning now than ever before because the country was facing economic problems due to, among others, these vices.

The President said although there were strong indications that the country would soon receive 800million dollars credit (32.800m/-) from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and some of the country's debts likely to be cancelled by debtors while payment of others being rescheduled, it would be stupid if the homefront was not cleaned.

More stupid, the President said, would be to let the forthcoming funds fall into the hands of, and benefit a few individuals, adding that each and every Tanzanian must be vigilant against such obnoxious developments.

He said there was strong need to ensure that discipline was adhered to by each and every Tanzanian in the farms, industries and offices. Whatever work they were involved in, he said, should be carried out in accordance with its rules and regulations.

Those involved in agriculture and livestock development, the President said should see to it that they applied modern agricultural and livestock development methods.

He said that was the only way to boost agricultural and livestock production and thereby help in extricating the nation from its present economic problems.

The President spoke bitterly on growing disregard for laid down rules and regulations bequeathed on Tanzanians by the colonialists, noting that the attitude had to a great extent contributed to the country's present economic position.

He said whereas rules and regulations at places of work were very clear on what should be done to those found to have been

involved in embezzlement of public funds, late comers and corrupt officials these rules and regulations were not invoked to bring such people to book.

The situation had reached a point where things were left to continue rotting. Even those who did not like what was going on could not say anything for fear of being slated by the wrongdoers, he said.

Warning that the Government would take legal action against those found to have been involved in stealing public funds, property and other vices, the President said: "Those who have not yet been caught, I advise them to stop their vices for their own good. Stop your bad deeds", he said.

He said some people had already started saying that the Government was being too harsh on those involved in the GAPEX scandal when it opened legal charges against them after it had sacked them.

The President said leaving such people scot free after sacking them was tantamount to letting them to enjoy the money they had stolen from the public and that the only logical thing was to prosecute them in the courts of law.

On people who had stolen money from the public and used it for building houses and buying cars the President said: "We will confiscate their property. And if laws on such issues are non-existent or inadequate, then laws will have to be enacted. That is the work of the National Assembly", he said.

The President stressed that the question of accountability at places of work should not be confined to leaders but must include peasants and messengers. "We must all from now on follow to the letter rules and regulations bequeathed on us at our respective places of work regardless of positions we held", he said.

President Mwinyi called on the people not to allow leaders and others to trample their rights. "Expose vices. Report those who trouble you with unreasonable demands to your

leaders. You can even write me. But follow laid down procedures. You have your institutions whose work is to protect your rights", he said.

Meanwhile, the Dar es Salaam Region residents yesterday presented President Mwinyi with an iron broom to sweep people engaged in vices and documents detailing scandals in four public institutions for action.

The iron broom and documents were presented to the President by the Dar es Salaam Regional CCM Chairman, Ndugu Ramadhani Nyamka, at the State House after the Regional Party Secretary, Ndugu Andrew Shija, had read the region's message to the President.

In the message, they commended the President for the war he had declared against indiscipline, corruption, embezzlement of public funds, lack of accountability and other vices in the country's economic sector.

They pledged to work hard at their work places so as to help in the country's economic recovery and thereby strengthen its economic position without which, they said, it would be exposed to international financial institutions which are bent on derailing the nation from its policy of Socialism and Self-reliance.

The residents, said they had decided to present him with the iron broom for use in implementing the 1982 Second Ordinary Party Conference resolution which, they said, had called on the Party's National Executive Committee (NEC) to do away with leaders who failed to fulfil their responsibilities or protected negligent employees and those sabotaging the economy.

They said since the 1987 Party Conference was just around the corner, the symbolic broom would enable him fulfil the Party's directive against shoddy leaders and workers before the conference.

The message further said that because of their proximity to many parastatal organisations which were concentrated in the city, the people of Dar es Salaam had witnessed numerous shoddy developments in the institutions which called for urgent rectification.

The documents detailing shoddy deals in the four institutions had been prepared and sent to the Regional Party Office by the people. The documents were given to President Mwinyi for immediate action once the scandals were ascertained.

TANZANIA

PRESIDENT URGES MORE DISCIPLINE FOR PARASTATALS

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 27 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Mwinyi has directed principal secretaries and heads of parastatal organisations to enforce work discipline and improve efficiency in their institutions instead of merely complaining about poor performance.

He told the executives at the Institute of Finance Management (IFM) in Dar es Salaam yesterday that complaining and the shifting of blame reflected failure in duty.

The President said the public officers must cut out the flippancy and apply financial and establishment regulations strictly to improve the performance of the public sector.

Those who will continue complaining instead of acting will be regarded as failures and the President will come in handy to help them retire.

"The whole nation is now complaining about inefficiency, indiscipline and poor supervision in the public sector... (board of directors) chairmen; general managers; doctors; college principals; ministers; principal secretaries and, sometimes, even the President complain that all is not well, observed Ndugu Mwinyi.

"But why is it that everybody is complaining?" he asked, and provided the answer: "It is because we avoid responsibility".

The President said he would henceforth expect government and parastatal executives to invoke the legal powers imposed on them and enforce standing regulations to achieve the objectives of their respective institutions.

He said civil service regulations were clear on the role of principal secretaries as the chief executives of ministries.

Government Circular Number Four of 1980 outlines the responsibility of parent ministries and boards of directors in the operations of parastatals, he added.

Ndugu Mwinyi said the Presidential Standing Committee on Parastatal Organisations (SCOPO) Directive Number 39 of 1978 assigned specific roles to the parent ministries, boards of directors, general managers and their assistants.

There was, therefore, no excuse for government and parastatal executives to hesitate in executing duty or to operate by fluke.

He said all the good things done by government departments and parastatal organisations would be credited to the executives but stressed that they will be held responsible for failures and punished for misdeeds.

The President said the public sector had been operating on a *laissez-faire* attitude contrary to governing procedures. Some public institutions were being run like personal property, he pointed out.

He said the disregard for financial and establishment regulations had led to embezzlement of public funds, outright theft and negligence.

Yesterday's meeting followed a similar forum last Sunday at which the President called on ministers and regional commissioners to restore discipline in the government and parastatal sectors.

He told the principal secretaries yesterday that as accounting officers they would be held responsible for failure by ministries to abide by budgetary ceilings.

He directed relevant authorities to immediately recover 171m/- imprests which were outstanding in ministries, regions, parastatals and government departments in 1983.

He said the 11,121 employees to which the imprests were advanced should be sacked if they failed to account for the money. It was unfortunate that the law did not provide for legal action against such people, "and we have made no effort to amend the law," he said.

The President pointed out that one employee at the Capital Development Authority (CDA), had accumulated imprest of 984,044/- which was not accounted for while two others were yet to retire the account of expenditure for 380,052/60 and 360,881/25, respectively.

"Imprest is now being used as capital for investment in private projects," he observed.

Ndugu Mwinyi further decried embezzlement of funds in parastatal organisations and the flouting of contract law as well as tendering procedures.

He told the government and parastatal executives, for example, that one parastatal hired a *Peugeot* saloon car for 19 months between 1984 and 1985 and paid a total of 944,994/10, an average of 49,736/50 every month. "Let us ask ourselves if we could use such a large sum of money as such if it came from our private accounts," the President said.

He said the director-general of a certain parastatal issued a tender to his own private company registered under the name of his eight-year-old child, for which he paid 4,863,150/-.

Ndugu Mwinyi told the executives that clean financial performance and higher efficiency in the public sector were vital for the success of the three-year economic recovery programme launched this year.

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CSO: 3400/525

TANZANIA

SEISMIC SURVEYS INDICATE OIL-BEARING ROCK

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 25 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by James Mwakisyala]

[Text]

SEISMIC surveys in some parts of Lake Rukwa Valley, Ruvuma River valley and north of Newala have indicated the existence of an oil bearing rock thereby increasing the prospects for striking oil.

The Minister for Energy and Minerals, Ndugu Al-Noor Kassum said this in Dar es Salaam yesterday when presenting the ministry's budget estimates in the National Assembly for 1986/87.

However, said prospects for striking oil in several other concession areas in the country are not good because of reduced investments by prospectors. Many of them have stopped due to declining world prices for the oil.

Ndugu Kassum said the American Oil Company, AMOCO, which was allocated a 28,500 square-hectare concession in Lake Rukwa valley had conducted seismic survey on 700 sq. hectares which showed there existed an oil and gas bearing rock.

More exploratory work was continuing in the valley, he added.

Further survey by the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) in Ruvuma valley and north of Newala also indicated the existence of an oil bearing rock.

Because of this TPDC and a foreign company, Geosource, signed an agreement last April to make further exploration which will be completed in August next year.

Petroleum exploration by Shell and Esso came to a halt in September last year after drilling three deep wells at Ruaruke north, Liwale, Rukuliro but found no oil.

The companies spent 86 million US dollars (3,440m -) which will not be refundable.

Although the companies could have been allowed to make further explorations after the first four years, they showed little interest in extending licence time although lately they indicated willingness to give a fresh attempt, the minister said.

A Consortium of oil prospectors including the International Energy Development Corporation (IEDC), the Kuwait Foreign Petroleum Exploration Service Company, Societe Nationale Elf Aquitaine of France and Broken Hill Proprietary (BHP) of Australia did not continue prospecting after their four-year licence expired.

They had spend 30 million US dollars non-refundable funds exploring for oil in Makarawe and Kiwangwa areas.

Agip, which prospected in Lindi and Mtwara regions until 1980, discovered gas at Mnazi bay in 1982 but have quit the area.

Attempts to find other prospectors failed because of declining world prices for oil and because it was more likely gas instead of the more profitable oil would be found.

The TPDC and the Norwegian company, STATOIL, are prospecting for oil in Nyuni and Pemba until the end of this year.

Exploratory findings of TPDC, Geosource and STATOIL at Pemba point to further work, he said.

Petro-Canada will soon start surveying Pemba coastal areas for oil Ndugu Kassum said. Traces of oil which surfaced in Pemba years back indicated there was some oil there but the source had not been found yet.

Petro-Canada has also agreed to provide financial and expert assistance to TPDC to explore four coastal areas for oil at a cost of 14 million US dollars in grants.

The Indian company Oil and Natural Gas Commission of India (ONGC) which did a lot of work on gas exploration in Songo Songo area has agreed to provide experts to study TPDC data of oil survey.

Real progress has been achieved in finding foreign financiers for the gas-collection system of the Songo Songo gas field to Kilwa Masoko where it will be turned into ammonia and urea fertilisers at the proposed Kilameo plant.

Ndugu Kassum said pledges totalling 500 million dollars (20 billion -) for Kilameo have been made by Yugoslavia, ECGD insurance of Britain. The Ministry has been consulting with MW Kelogs and AGRICO concerning other aspects of the project.

The Minister also said the Tanzania Electricity Supply Company (TANESCO) expected to generate more revenue this year because the prospects for increased industrial production the major power consuming sector, was promising.

Last year's collections were low because of the unfavourable economic situation.

Ndugu Kassum stated this when presenting the ministry's budget estimates for 1986/87 at the Karimjee Hall in Dar es Salaam. He asked the House to approve a total of 1,861,212,000 - for development and recurrent expenditures.

The lion's share of the budget is expected to be directed at investments into electricity related projects, Ndugu Kassum said.

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CSO: 3400/525

ZAIRE

FRAUD, SMUGGLING SAID TO IMPEDE ECONOMY

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 27 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by Monsa Iyaka Duku]

[Text] We continue the publication of commentaries by our contributor on the first phase of the inspection tour of the first state commissioner for the regions, specifically, the harmful effect of fraud and smuggling on the evolution of our country's economy.

Complicity and Ingratitude

The sore spot is the complicity enjoyed by these so-called merchants, whether it be from an element of the local population or officials in the public departments. There are those who are no longer clean. The ordinary citizen accommodates the dishonest operator: the civil servant validates falsified documents or quite simply closes his eyes to flagrant cases so as not to see them.

In Shaba, cobalt does not leave the plant without an internal contribution. Automobiles fraudulently imported are registered without a proper preliminary inspection. Or license plates come from Kinshasa to foil the vigilance of regional authorities.

In Upper Zaire, certain elements of the public agencies allegedly escort large convoys of poachers who kill elephants for their ivory tusks. If we are to believe our sources, certain lukewarm party cadres reportedly give their blessings to such actions that devastate our economy. The seriousness of the problem is indicated by the fact that fear of the police, said to be the beginning of wisdom, no longer exists. Exchange values have become virtues.

The trouble begins when foreigners residing in our country take advantage of our hospitality to ruin our economy. Using incredible maneuvers, some of them contract marriages of convenience in order to be in a better position for their illegal smuggling activities, becoming "more Catholic than the Pope." We have already referred to the traffic in influence that is common currency in the Kivu region. These are demobilizing attitudes characterized by the lack of patriotism and commercial banditry.

Development: Internal Problem

All nations in the world achieved development thanks to discipline imposed domestically. They understood that development is above all a national affair in which every individual must contribute to the national development effort.

Regarding its institutions, the government relies on its own resources, meaning its budget, in order to carry out its program and executing development plans. Particular stress is placed on the sense of civic spirit and self-sacrifice. The people approve of the government's directives through their support of the action programmed by it.

In this specific case, illegal commerce is a form of disapproval and prevents the Executive Council from having the means for its policies. Using what money can the president order the construction of hospitals or schools? With what money can the president and founder of the MPR instruct the Executive Council to improve the roads, means of communication and telecommunications, and provide safe drinking water in rural areas when the economic operator does not pay his taxes and when the civil servant misappropriates public funds? How is the Executive Council to provide its share to enable the Kiliba Sugar Mill to carry out its projects? Now that it is a matter of repaying that enterprise's loans and if the Executive Council should assume the risks, would it be capable of doing so if the treasury should be in difficulty? SODIMIZA [Industrial Development and Mining Company of Zaire], which is a productive enterprise, needs major financing to stimulate its activities with the discovery of new ore deposits. Could it rely on the Executive Council? Regarding the 5-year plan, the 1985 package amounts to some 261 billion zaires, or \$5 billion at a rate of \$1 billion a year. When the underminers of our economy seek to destroy the state, what will become of it?

This pronounced emphasis on getting rich quick cannot serve the community and enable the superstructure in this period of economic revival to rely on certain development strategies capable of improving the standard of living of our people. The government's means, its certain financial resources, are direct and indirect taxes. Must it be deprived of them?

Lancing the Abscess

It is said that desperate ills call for desperate remedies. No one has the right to mock a people, a government, for a comprador bourgeoisie. We therefore agree with the first state commissioner that harsh measures should be taken with the recalcitrants. Impunity harms the national development effort. Obliviousness sets in and reduces performance to zero.

How is one to understand that an economic operator opens gold and diamond counters in Zaire and closes them after a time, invoking fallacious pretexts so as to reopen them in a country that does not produce such minerals? How can one allow a party leader who took an oath of loyalty to the president to serve the republic unconditionally to violate that oath while continuing to chant party slogans? Can a foreigner operate impudently in a country of law without being bothered?

No. There can be no more beating around the bush, saying that the Executive Council has taken measures to encourage the economic operator to produce more: the repatriation of profits, remuneration of capital, suspension of entry duties on certain products, membership in the Multinational Agency to guarantee investments against noncommercial risks -- meaning nationalization -- deconfiscation of goods following upon the holding of raw materials, the bracketing of entry duties between 5 and 60 percent, elimination of the 2-percent tax on diamond and gold mining: All incentives to help the economic operator.

Unfortunately, the feedback is none other than a slow takeover of our economy, a tendency toward renewed inflation. The Executive Council notes with great bitterness that efforts made in 1984 and appreciated both nationally and internationally thanks to that communion of spirit and thought have not been followed up. Already in 1985, the inflation rate was 30 instead of 15 percent, according to estimates, compared with 17.7 percent in 1984. Exports are down and fraud and smuggling are in full swing. In the rural areas where the recovery is to begin, the people have turned their backs on agriculture, the pillar of our economy, preferring to serve the poachers and gold smugglers.

What is even more serious, some of them are behaving as if they were in the Old West, even taking the law into their own hands. The example in Goma on 18 August 1986, involving a Belgian family and an OFIDA [Customs and Excise Office] technical assistant, tells us a great deal. Actually, Hoffman was attacked at the Masques Hotel for having demanded, in the line of duty, that the Gilles family pay the customs duties on an automobile imported from a neighboring country.

We are also informed in Bukavu that persons arrested in the park with a large quantity of elephant tusks reportedly offered judges 1 million zaires in an attempt to make them hand down a friendly verdict. So much for our border cities.

Spare the rod and spoil the child, they say, especially when it is a matter of halting economic banditry, especially when it is the welfare of the people that is at stake. The first state commissioner has announced a series of measures: elimination from the commercial record, a ban on credit and licenses, exile to one's native village, revocation, rehabilitation, deportation from Zaire, and so on, all negative punishments. Compensation for all revolutionary elements reporting authentic cases of those undermining our economy. They will receive positive sanctions.

In the meantime, other administrative provisions have been drawn up: making the subcommittees on price structures operational, the agreement with SITEX stipulating that any ivory tusk imported should bear the stamp of its native country and that no plane may illegally carry the tusk, under penalty of paying damages and interest to the country concerned, the inspection of the origin of goods at stores, warehouses and markets, and so on.

Conclusion

The first state commissioner has also, by virtue of this inspection tour, undertaken a far-ranging task of renewal, moralization and law enforcement.

Renewal, meaning that nothing must ever again be as it was before. The economic operator must feel increasingly concerned and aware of his status as an agent of production. During this period of recovery, he must fully play his role for an effective new beginning.

There must be mobilization, to the extent that the action of awareness must be constant and continue relentlessly for a positive participation of every individual in the economic and social recovery effort. In other words, this observation of deceit must push MOPAP to reconcile the useful with the agreeable by in-depth actions reaching the rank-and-file communities.

Finally, there must be law enforcement because punishment must be meted out. If there are Christians on this earth, it is because they know that Hell exists, to paraphrase the first state commissioner. The punishments exist and the prisons exist for the purpose of correcting those without a civic spirit, the purpose being to consolidate the achievements of 1984 and ensure that we will have a strong and prosperous economy.

Zaire is indeed rich and great, but let us recall the story about the fly which, once inside the elephant's trunk, can kill it. It is a real challenge that must lead to a true change in thinking. That is the price of the country's future.

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CSO: 3419/304

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. BOTHA DEFENDS ISSUING CERTIFICATE FOR SADF MEN

MB020510 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1904 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] House of Assembly, 2 Sep (SAPA)--The four SADF men whose prosecution for murder was halted on his authorisation earlier this year had been acting in good faith and "for the purposes of the prevention and suppression of terrorism in an operational area," the state president, Mr P.W. Botha said today.

Replying to a question from Mr Peter Gastrow (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Durban Central) on a certificate issued under the defence act halting the prosecution, he said he had been of the opinion that it was in the national interest that the proceedings not be continued.

The proceedings had been instituted in the ondagwa magistrates court against D.F. Esselen, J. Fernando, C.J. Harmse and F.J. Herps.

The certificate had been issued by the SWA cabinet on his authorisation, after he had considered a report submitted to him by the minister of defence.

Before he gave the authority for the issue of the certificate two senior legal officers of the legal sections of the SADF and the SWATF had discussed the matter with the attorney general [AG] of SWA and requested him, in view of the provisions of the defence act, not to continue the proceedings.

The AG had not complied with this request.

Mr Botha also said the SWA cabinet had asked that the law be amended "so that authority to issue such a certificate would in future no longer be granted to the cabinet but to another functionary, inter alia because the powers relating to the operational activities of the South African Defence Force do not vest in that cabinet."

This request was under consideration.

In a supplementary question Mr Gastrow asked whether, if newspaper reports that the deceased had died as a result of being kicked were correct, Mr Botha regarded it as being in the interests of justice that the certificate be issued.

Mr Botha said Mr Gastrow should learn not to base his point of view on news reports.

These men were members of the defence force who were busy fighting terrorists, and who were also guaranteeing his safety.

The fact was that the SADF had its own machinery to deal with people who did not act in accordance with their orders.

Asked by Mr Tiaan van Der Merwe (PFP Green Point) if any such steps had been taken, he said this question should be directed to the minister of defence.

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CSO: 3400/543

SOUTH AFRICA

PIK BOTHA VIEWS SANCTIONS EFFECTS WITH JAPANESE MINISTER

MB041109 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1103 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town, 4 Sep (SAPA)--Six of the 26 countries on the United Nations emergency food aid list had economies that were strongly linked with and dependent on South Africa's economy, the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, said today.

According to a press statement containing points raised in Tokyo today by Mr Botha during talks with the Japanese foreign minister, Mr Tadashi Kuranari, he said it was noteworthy that the six countries were also members of the Commonwealth which was at the forefront of the economic sanctions campaign.

Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zaire, Zambia and their neighbors would pay the price together with South Africa of sanctions.

People in distant countries whose livelihoods depended on doing trade within the southern African region would suffer.

Thousands of white unemployed workers in Western countries would find work at the expense of thousands of black South Africans and their families who will be exposed to starvation.

Mr Botha, who is on a private working visit in Japan, said the advocates of sanctions were in pursuance of a cunning political objective.

It was fallacious to believe South Africa would change because of the pressure of sanctions. The government had already proved it had changed of its own accord.

The government was responsive to domestic needs and conscious of right and wrong.

"The government is committed to a programme of reform. We will not be pushed. We cannot accept that persons who rule over many of the oppressed and downtrodden people on this earth should prescribe to us what is right."

It was also a fallacy that economic sanctions were a peaceful instrument of persuasion.

"Sanctions supposedly affect only the South African government. If by some mischance, blacks should also be hurt, it has been blithely said that they are prepared to suffer.

"Will those persons who say that, suffer themselves? Or must others suffer for them while their children are well cared for or are safely abroad."

Mr Botha said those black advocates should set personal examples.

"They don't even need sanctions imposed from abroad. They can achieve the same results by resigning their jobs here--by giving up their incomes right here and through setting an example to those who are called upon to sacrifice their jobs and income."

Sanctions could not be imposed on South Africa alone, they were indiscriminate in their effect on the economies that were closely linked in the region.

The health of the South African economy was the "mainspring" and "dynamo" of other southern African countries economies.

The realities of sanctions would soon set in. There would be senseless and indiscriminate suffering by all South Africans and the people in southern Africa.

Sanctions were not political abstractions but about people, their jobs, livelihood or hunger.

Sanctions were also about power and would retard the negotiating process in South Africa.

"The instigators of violence and intimidation will believe that the outside world is doing their work for them and they have therefore no need to come to the negotiating table."

They would continue in their resolve to achieve political ends through violence. The South African Government wanted to know from the western countries who were imposing sanctions what responsibility they would take.

Mr Botha said he wanted to know from the countries in the region who supported sanctions if they could do without the food, credit, jobs, railways, ports, technical and medical facilities provided by South Africa.

The government had repeated its invitation to leaders of all communities to negotiate a new constitution which also protected minorities.

Despite substantial reform measures, demands for further punitive economic measures to force the South African Government to get rid of apartheid and to negotiate were applied. The more the government reformed the more the pressure became.

It was clearly not a struggle about power but for the seizure of power.

"The controlling communist element in the ANC knows that it cannot achieve its aims around the negotiating table. What they want can be achieved through violence alone."

Mr Botha said it was conceivable that the ANC had promised South Africa's neighbor financial and economic compensation from its mineral wealth. There could even be promises to form a mineral cartel.

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CSO: 3400/543

SOUTH AFRICA

HEUNIS DISCUSSES SITUATION IN SOWETO

MB040538 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2003 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] House of Assembly, 3 Sep (SAPA)--The government would have approached a call for the appointment of a judicial inquiry into last week's deaths and injuries in Soweto differently if the situation was one of calm, total stability and order, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said today.

Rejecting the call, made by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Houghton) in a special debate, he said the climate was revolutionary, as the state of emergency clearly indicated.

He moved an amendment to Mrs Suzman's motion, proposing instead that the house condemn and reject any form of unlawful violence leading to the loss of life, damage to property and the creating of situations of disorder and lawlessness.

The house should also give its support to lawful actions by all government institutions, organisations and individuals which were aimed at countering loss of lives, preventing damage to property, and to maintain a situation of order so that normal civilian life could continue.

Mr Heunis, who said the government was well aware of the conditions the people of Soweto lived in, rejected claims from various quarters that the primary cause of the violence and unrest was inadequate housing, education, unemployment, a rejection of local government institutions by blacks, or the lack of facilities such as transport and health.

If these were the reasons why did certain blacks--"by name the UDF [United Democratic Front] comrades"--burn others houses down, he asked.

"If it is the so-called poor education system, then we must accept that is the reason why the ears of children who want to go to school are cut off."

If it was unemployment then it had to be accepted this was the reason why people who did not want to participate in stayaways were sentenced to 30 strokes in a so-called "people's court."

If it was health services, why did people burn down clinics, the minister asked.

"It is clear that we are not dealing with a spontaneous revolt, and dissatisfaction with poor conditions, because the comrades actions against law-abiding citizens who want to lead a normal life have no relation to the reasons dished up so readily.

"We are dealing with an attempted revolution," Mr Heunis said.

Referring to the 22,000 housing shortage mentioned by Mrs Suzman, he said there were 23,000 plots sold and ready for development unless the comrades disrupting construction work as they had already done in other places.

On the claim that the threat of evictions for non-payment of rent had been a cause of last week's violence, he said only seven defaulters had been evicted so far by the Soweto Council, which was operating under very trying circumstances.

Mr Heunis said that in March, 79.6 percent of the total rentals had been collected, with the figure dropping to 83.1 [number as received] percent in April and 65.3 percent in May.

In June, "and take note of this month," only 6.1 percent of the total rent had been collected.

It was clear from these figures the council was not heartlessly throwing every renter out of his house for every minor infringement.

Also, defaulters were given 5 to 6 weeks notice of an impending eviction and requested to make arrangements for the payment of their rents.

The comrades and certain other radical organisations had openly announced a boycott of rent and services fees at the start of June and demanded that the council resign before the end of September.

It was known that people who wanted to pay their rents were threatened with physical violence, and even death.

"It is not surprising that the amount collected in June dropped to only 6 percent," Mr Heunis said.

Referring to the deaths last week, he said notices of rental arrears had been served on renters in Jabavu, a Soweto suburb, on 25 August. No mention of eviction had been made and the defaulters were encouraged to make arrangements to pay the arrears.

"During the day radicals spread rumors that the SA police and municipal police were going to summarily evict these people.

His information was that "while the SAP and municipal police were busy with normal foot and vehicle patrols that evening, they were attacked with a shotgun revolvers and even a hand grenade...they returned the fire.

"I must make it clear that, according to my information, no municipal policeman or member of the SSP was engaged in or on their way to evict people when they were attacked."

Reiterating his rejection of the call for a judicial commission of inquiry, Mr Heunis said there were other legal processes through which the events in Soweto could be judged.

Firstly, there was the avenue of inquests into the deaths, where the magistrate had the responsibility to determine the cause of unnatural death and also to establish if anybody was criminally responsible.

The magistrate could also decide to hold the inquest in public, and those interested could have legal representation.

A second avenue was through the normal legal processes which could be initiated independently or could result from the findings of the inquests.

"All relevant facts about the events in Soweto, and specifically about the security force actions, can therefore be independently investigated."

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CSO: 3400/543

SOUTH AFRICA

MINISTER UPHOLDS EDUCATION 'BY WHITES TO WHITES'

MB291441 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1437 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] House of Assembly, 29 Aug (SAPA)--The government stood by its "deep basic philosophy" that education should be given "by whites to whites," the minister of education and culture, Mr Piet Clase, said today.

Replying to debate on the second reading of the National Education Policy Amendment Bill, he said Mr Pat Rogers (NRP [New Republic Party] King Williams Town) had urged that if a community wanted a particular form of education it should be allowed it.

"The question is, who is the community?" said Mr Clase.

Was it the parents of a particular school, or was it the entire town in which the school was situated.

If only 20 percent of the community of, say, King Williams Town voted for schools to be open to all races, was that to be taken as a community decision?

And should parents in a particular year decide what was to happen in future?

"Then we would have to have a referendum every 2 to 3 years," said Mr Clase.

It was very easy to call for a local option of this nature in education, but not so easy to implement it.

Referring to the Federal Teachers Council, and to the objection of Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Bryanston) that the body was for whites only, Mr Clase said other races had had the opportunity to create their own teachers registration bodies but had chose not to.

This was their right.

Even if a central registration body was established one day for teachers of all races it would still be the right of white teachers to retain their own all-white professional council.

This would not be in conflict with the all-race council.

He also said that while the bill provided for statutory representation on provincial education councils for specific bodies representing parents such as school commissions and control councils, it left an opening on the councils for other parent groups that were broadly representative enough.

The bill was read a second time after a division in which the PFP, NRP, CP [Conservative Party] and HNP [Reformed National Party] voted against the NP [National Party].

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CSO: 3400/543

SOUTH AFRICA

WHITE EDUCATION MINISTER ON PRIVATE SCHOOL SUBSIDIES

MB291645 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1625 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] House of Assembly, 29 Aug (SAPA)--Private schools will be eligible for subsidies as long as the total of pupils of the community for whom the school was formed was larger than the minorities put together, the minister of education and culture in the House of Assembly, Mr Piet Clase said today.

"We cannot trust that the school will maintain the character of the community it serves if the minority of the children are less than the other groups put together."

Replying to the second reading debate of the Private Schools Bill (House of Assembly) Mr Clase said the government remained true to the principle that education was an own affair.

The same principle applied for private schools that fell under the administrations of the other houses and this view was shared by his counterparts there.

Mr Dave Dalling (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Sandton) asked whether there would be regulations governing the racial composition of schools.

Mr Clase said regulations, which would explicitly state that the service be rendered according to the principles of the constitution and thereby preclude any school in which the racial majority did not reflect the community it served, would follow soon after the bills enactment.

The bill was read a second time with the objections of the CP [Conservative Party] and HNP [Reformed National Party] being noted.

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CSO: 3400/543

SOUTH AFRICA

OFFICIAL WARNS AGAINST CONTRAVENTION OF GROUP AREAS ACT

MB030911 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0910 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Bloemfontein, 3 Sep (SAPA)--The deputy minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, today warned landlords that he could and would sell their properties if they continue to flagrantly transgress the Group Areas Act.

Addressing the Orange Free State National Party Congress on two motions calling for the retention of the Group Areas Act and the rejection of "grey" areas, he also warned churches not to abuse the act and force him to sell church properties.

He also warned estate agents that they were playing with fire by selling houses in contravention of the act.

"People are going to lose their houses," the deputy minister said.

He admitted that prosecutions under the Group Areas Act had been stopped and said he could still act administratively against those people who were flaunting the law.

The decision not to prosecute had been taken as a result of a supreme court decision--Gladys Governder versus the State--in which the court ruled that eviction was not an automatic consequence of a conviction under the act and that this could only follow a separate application in which factors such as alternative accommodation needed to be considered.

The attorneys general had found it difficult to prove that alternative accommodation was available and subsequently pointed out the futility of prosecutions in terms of the act.

Mr Badenhorst said he had a report on the issue, which would be given to the government for consideration, and pointed out that steps had been taken to provide alternative housing, particularly for the Indian population, as had been done in many urban areas in 1984.

The government was not going to ignore transgressions of the act, however.

"I want to warn that I can act administratively and that I will do so," he said.

"Acting administratively means that I can sell a person's property. I have already given notice that property will be sold."

Church organisations were also major transgressors right across the country while it was their Christian duty to obey the authorities.

"I ask them for their cooperation so that I am not forced to sell their church property."

Earlier, the leader of the OFS [Orange Free State] national party, Mr Kobie Coetsee, intervened when speakers from the floor disagreed about motions calling for the "unaltered" retention of the Group Areas Act and the rejection of grey areas.

He pointed out that the congress had already approved federal congress motions dealing with the subject and then read an extract of the speech by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, in which he indicated that the law should be made more flexible.

The federal congress motion in effect meant that the accent was not on retaining specific laws but rather that certain principles and fundamentals were retained.

Mr Coetsee offered a compromise motion that the matters be treated in the spirit of the decisions of the federal congress and in terms of motions already agreed to by the OFS congress earlier today and yesterday.

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CSO: 3400/543

SOUTH AFRICA

MINISTER WARNS UNIONS AGAINST 'DUBIOUS' POLITICAL ACTION

MB031019 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0941 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, 3 Sep (SAPA)--The government would act against trade unions which involved themselves in dubious political activities, the minister of manpower, Mr Pietie de Plessis, said today.

Speaking at the opening of the congress of the Iron, Steel and Allied Industries Union, he said the freedom of the South African labour system leant itself to abuse by people who wanted to use trade unions for political purposes.

It was deplorable that the labour field should be used in this way, but it was reality which had to be faced.

"The government has not closed its eyes to this reality and if it appears that trade unions are taking part in pure politics or are striving towards dubious (duistere) political goals, suitable steps will be taken to prevent this."

Mr De Plessis said cooperation and mutual respect between workers of different race groups was essential for sound labour relations. Contact between workers of different races occurred on the factory floor more than anywhere else.

"It is, however, also true that factory floors in South Africa are an example of cooperation between people of different race groups and mutual trust and deserve more attention than exists at present."

He said it was important that people should work together in a relaxed and happy atmosphere to ensure the maintenance of high production levels.

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SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

KWAZULU-NATAL ACT GAZETTED--Cape Town, 3 Sep (SAPA)--The joint executive authority for KwaZulu and Natal Act was gazetted in Cape Town today. The legislation, which provides for the establishment of a joint executive authority by the KwaZulu government and the Natal provincial executive, was passed by parliament recently. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1047 GMT 3 Sep 86] /9604

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE SANCTIONS--A select government committee will be formed to investigate the effect of sanctions on South Africa. A proposal that a committee be formed has been unanimously accepted in the House of Assembly. The committee will also investigate a report on the adequacy of steps taken by the government to deal with sanctions and boycotts. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 3 Sep 86] /9604

PARITY FOR TEACHERS WANTED--Bloemfontein, 3 Sep (SAPA)--The government was determined to introduce parity in the last remaining teaching level, level one, as soon as economic circumstances permitted, the minister of administration and economic advisory services in the office of the state president, Mr Eli Louw, said today. He told the OFS [Orange Free State] NP [National Party] Congress that there was complete parity in the rest of the civil service and that in 1981 a decision was taken to establish parity between the sexes at all levels of education. "In the interim we have succeeded in introducing it at all levels except level 1. It depends entirely on our financial situation whether we will be able to introduce parity soon. If there is any chance of quicker progress, it will be done," he assured the congress. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1143 GMT 3 Sep 86] /9604

NEL ON SANCTIONS--The deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, says sanctions will not bring peace to South Africa. Addressing a branch of the Suid Afrikaanser Vrou Federasie [South African Woman's Federation] in Pretoria, he said what South Africa needed most at this stage was peace, but the sanctions' protagonists would definitely not contribute to a peaceful South Africa. He said there were many ways in which to survive the revolutionary onslaught on the country. The essence of the onslaught was intimidation and violence, and the South African woman could assist with the building of a new peaceful South Africa by breaking down polarization between white, black, and colored people. Mr Nel said the revolutionaries were trying to break down unanimity as far as possible. Together

with intimidation and violence this was the easiest way to promote a revolution. Mr Nel said South Africans should adapt to the time of change and progress. He said contact, understanding, and negotiation were of utmost importance. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 1 Sep 86] /9604

NUMBER OF DETAINEES WITHHELD--House of Assembly, 2 Sep (SAPA)--The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today he did not deem it in the public interest to say how many people had been detained under section 50 of the Internal Security Act since 12 June this year. Replying to question by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Houghton) he also said that 134 people were detained under section 29 of the act between 12 June and 24 August. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1412 GMT 2 Sep 86] /9604

CSO: 3400/543

SOUTH AFRICA

PAC OFFICIAL IN HARARE DISCUSSES STRUGGLE

MB281452 Dakar PANA in English 1429 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, 28 Aug (PANA)--The Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] in South Africa expects from the eighth nonaligned summit due to start in Harare on Monday, pledges of material assistance for the intensification of the armed struggle until the demise of apartheid.

In an interview with PANA in Harare on Wednesday, PAC Foreign Affairs Secretary Goran Ebrahim said that the liberation movement was specifically going to ask the summit for increased material and diplomatic assistance because its priority now is to arm the people.

He stressed that the people in South Africa have developed the struggle from using stones to mixing a good Molotov cocktail, and now to using small arms.

Mr Ebrahim said that the people in South Africa have rejected the new constitution, the so-called urban councils and other cosmetic changes. He added that his people have adopted a PAC policy of non-collaboration with the racist regime or other institutions.

The PAC official said that in the past 24 months, the people in South Africa have set up parallel administrations in the country such as street and community committees and people's courts.

He further stated that PAC declared 1980 the decade of the Azanian revolution, adding, today all acknowledge that the day of liberation is already beginning to dawn.

On the application of sanctions against South Africa, Mr Ebrahim said that it was an important and concrete manifestation of solidarity with our struggle.

He said that sanctions constituted a complementary factor to the armed struggle. Although the PAC supports the measures so far taken, we will continue to demand for comprehensive mandatory economic sanctions, he stressed.

The PAC official expressed belief that in the present political climate in southern Africa no African state could or should have any contacts with entities that openly (?collaborate and) strengthen the South African racist regime.

[Word indistinct] surprised by the close military nuclear, economic and other forms of collaboration that exists between the Zionist [as received] and South Africa because they are two sides of white settler colonialism in South Africa, he pointed out. Mr Ebrahim said that the holding of the 8th NAM [Nonaligned Movement] summit in Harare has already had its impact on the South African regime as demonstrated by its increased repression of the people and its [word indistinct] media propaganda.

The PAC official described the summit as a source of encouragement to our people inside the country who now know that the 101 countries of the world constituting the overwhelming majority of human population support the just struggle.

He said the world knew that the racist regime would act violently against the oppressed majority in the country and the Frontline States but this only demonstrates the kicks of a dying horse.

Mr Ebrahim, formerly PAC representative at the United Nations, was recently appointed secretary for foreign affairs by the PAC central committee at its meeting in Tanzania. He is now based in Dar es Salaam where he spent many years before going to New York.

He replaces the current PAC chairman Johnson Mlambo.

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CSO: 3400/546

SOUTH AFRICA

TEACHER'S UNION HEAD CRITICIZES BANTU EDUCATION

MB311650 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1523 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 31 Aug (SAPA)--The government has still to make amends for the damage apartheid education has done to black people, Mr Leepile Taunyane, president of the 33,000-strong Transvaal United African Teachers Association (TUATA), said at the weekend.

He was addressing more than 400 teachers at TUATA's 80th annual conference held at Malebo High School in the Northwestern Transvaal.

The theme of the conference was "South Africa's Apartheid Education--Problems and Solutions."

"The fabric of education has been all but destroyed in many areas and it is not overstating the case to say that the environment in major parts of the Transvaal where our schools lie is not conducive to learning," Mr Taunyane said in his presidential address.

The roots of his sad situation went back to the foundation of bantu education and "the authorities have still to come to terms with the deep hurt and damage we suffered through this betrayal of the true nature of education and human development," he added.

Dr Gerrit Viljoen, minister of education and training, had come close to officially repudiating the architect of bantu education, Dr H.F. Verwoerd, by publicly disassociating himself from the "rotten" foundation of "bantu education."

"However, Dr Viljoen and his government have yet to move from acknowledging the grievous fault of apartheid education to making amends for the scars in our people's minds and hearts," he said.

Mr Taunyane said he aligned himself with the view that there could be no sound education in South Africa while the country was ethnically or racially fragmented.

He suggested that educationists should start developing a strategy for a new education system that would be community-based and centered on the needs of the individual child rather than on the requirements of an ideology.

In his official opening address at the conference Dr Cedric Phatudi, chief minister of Lebowa and a former member of TUATA, criticised the government for talking about achieving parity between black and white education in only 10 years.

"It is possible to achieve parity if sacrifices are made by the whites. The contents of the cake can no longer be determined by whites only. We don't want to just share the cake. We must bake it with the whites and decide also how to cut it," he said.

The establishment of one department of national education could be welcomed as one step in the right direction, he said.

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SOUTH AFRICA

PORT ELIZABETH PUPILS RETURN TO CLASS

MB101417 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1226 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, 10 Sep (SAPA)--Scores of pupils, mostly in uniform, turned up for classes today at Port Elizabeth black post-primary schools hit by a boycott since 25 July.

There was confusion over a statement last night by the chief liaison officer of the Department of Education and Training [DET] in Pretoria, Mr Job Schoeman, that 20 schools in the eastern Cape would remain closed for the rest of the year.

However, Mr Schoeman said today no schools in Port Elizabeth were to be closed.

"We are still looking at the situation in Port Elizabeth. Where re-registration had taken place schooling will continue but where the attendance drops below 80 (percent) schools will have to be closed," he said.

Mr Schoeman said the schools that were closed at present were in Cradock, Graaff-Reinet, Grahamstown, Fort Beaufort, Duncan Village, Kirkwood, Addo, Humansdorp, Hankey and Queenstown.

He said permanent staff teachers at these schools would be transferred to other areas or sent for in-service training. Temporary staff would be retrenched.

In a snap survey today Port Elizabeth's EVENING POST newspaper found an apparently good turnout at most schools.

There was little evidence of a police presence at schools--something pupils had raised as one of the reasons for the boycott.

Apart from the Ithembelihle High School, teachers were not asking for identification cards.

At Ithembelihle a group of pupils who did not have cards were seen outside the gate.

At 9:15 am pupils without cards said they had been instructed to go into their classes, where teachers would take a register.

The return to school followed a meeting between the Inter-denominational African Ministers Association of South Africa (IDAMASA) and the deputy minister of education and aid, Mr Sam de Beer 2 days ago.

The East Cape Students Council (ECASCO) had also endorsed the appeal to pupils to go back to school.

Mr Patrick Pasha, secretary-general for IDAMASA, was surprised at the decision by the DET to close some eastern Cape schools. "They never told us at the meeting about their intentions to close some eastern Cape schools," he said.

This would create problems of trust and credibility.

Mr Pasna was shocked to hear pupils at Ithembelihle had been asked for identity cards.

"Mr Der Beer had promised that identity cards would not be demanded from the pupils and Mr Bill Staude, the regional director of education in PE, had said other people interfering with education would be asked to leave the premises.

"This included security forces," he said.

Mr Pasna said IDAMASA would make representations on behalf of the closed schools in the Eastern Cape to be re-opened since pupils in the province had now shown willingness to return to school.

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SOUTH AFRICA

STUDENTS CLAIM UNIVERSITY IN 'STATE OF SIEGE'

MB111720 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1543 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 11 Sep (SAPA)--The University of the North is in a state of siege, claim three students who travelled to Johannesburg to speak to the press today.

The presence of troops on campus was confirmed by the Bureau for Information, who said "moderate students" had asked the Lebowa government to "get rid of intimidators so they could get back to classes."

Lebowa police then asked South African Security Forces to patrol the campus "for about a week" to make sure moderate students could return to classes, the bureau spokesman said.

The bureau denied students had been wounded and bitten by dogs. The spokesman said while "things may have become a bit rough during the week, no beatings or dog attacks took place."

Copies of documents which the press had received from the vice chancellor and rector of the Turfloop, Professor P.C. Mokgokong, read:

"All students must leave hostels before 7:30 am. Students found in hostels or elsewhere on campus will be charged with trespassing and disobeying a lawful order.

"Students with lectures and/or related programmes should proceed to their respective lecture halls.

"All other students should proceed to the university great hall and wait there for their respective lectures or practicals.

"Students should attend lectures or practicals then return to the hall at the end of lectures until further notice."

The notice was sent out on 3 September.

The latest upheavals at Turfloop started when its about 3,000 students boycotted lectures at the start of this term.

Parts of this report have been deleted to comply with the emergency regulations.

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CSO: 3400/546

SOUTH AFRICA

NECC SAYS GOVERNMENT CANNOT RESOLVE 'CRISIS'

MB120534 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0527 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 11 Sep (SAPA)--The National Education Crisis Committee [NECC] said today the government was not in the position to resolve the present black education crisis on its own and control of black schools should be handed over to the community.

Mr Vusi Khanyile, a NECC spokesman told a press conference in Johannesburg the committee--representative of black parents and students--viewed the minister of education, Mr Gerrit Viljoen's refusal to negotiate with it as a "serious snub."

He said the state was incapable of ensuring that black children received education and the time had come for the government to hand over its control of black schools to community members who were better able to ensure that black children get "education central to our well-being and future."

Mr Khanyile said the government had responded to the situation with "tough tactics" and reduced the possibility of resolving the present "endemic" education crisis.

"To close schools will not solve the problem but will only compound the problem. Closing one school will lead to the closure of many more schools. Despite Dr Viljoen's snubbing and despite what our members have been through in the past few months we would still like to discuss the handing over of schools to the community and that no schools should close in the country and that no child should go without education, which we regard as very important."

The Rev Tsele, publicity secretary for the NECC, said that if the administration of black schools was handed over to them, they would be committed to a higher standard of education.

He added that they were involved with "people's education" and that the black community had the right to define what this meant.

"If subjects to be studied are of an ideological or political nature, so be it. If they refuse history, so be it. To us the present education is a ghetto education. Our people are not free to compete on the international scene," said Mr Tsele.

Mr Khanyile said it was ironic that many people talked so much about politicising education, but black children were taught National Party politics, "we want to move to a holistic education."

He added that they could not do away with the present matric certificate under the prevailing circumstances, but hoped in the future to introduce a certificate which would cover a broader range of interests.

With regard to a possible boycott of classes in opposition to the recent closing of certain schools, Mr Khanyile said he knew of no official boycott, but it was possible students would take action.

A boycott would be contrary to wishes of their organisation, the parents and the students themselves.

He added: "It is impossible in the circumstances in this country to call a meeting in Soweto or anywhere in the country to discuss the crisis with community members."

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CSO: 3400/546

SOUTH AFRICA

BOPHUTHATSWANA MINISTERS DEPLORE LACK OF RECOGNITION

MB110446 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2015 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Mmabatho, 10 Sep (SAPA)--The refusal of the international community to recognise Bophuthatswana as an independent territory was like passing the death sentence without a fair trial, as required by international law, the foreign minister, Mr Thate Molatlhwa said today.

He was replying to a question by visiting West German journalists in Mmabatho today, and said the country was not internationally recognised as being independent from South Africa, even if it was by choice.

Mr Molatlhwa told the journalists that the United Nations was, in a way, discriminatory, because it had decided not to recognise Bophuthatswana shortly before independence, and added that it was one of a few nations in Africa that had an entrenched bill of rights in its constitution.

The minister of manpower, Mr Soly Rathebe, said financial assistance received from South Africa amounted to about 6 percent. He stressed Bophuthatswana was not entirely dependent on the republic as rumoured overseas, and that military and financial aid received was no different to that Third World countries received from the United States or European countries.

Local government minister, the Reverend S.M. Seodi said lack of recognition was a handicap, economically and diplomatically, but it was a great challenge to the country's development.

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CSO: 3400/546

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

'ANC' SUSPECTS' DETAINED IN BOPHUTHATSWANA--Ga-Rankuwa, 2 Sep (SAPA)--Seven suspected members of the banned ANC have been detained by the Bophuthatswana police for interrogation, the divisional commissioner of police in the Odi region, Col Jerry Mokubane, has confirmed. Col Mokubane said three men and four youths were arrested on Sunday when the police, together with members of the Defence Force, conducted a house to house search in Winterveldt. He said banned communist literature and a register containing names of other members were found in possession of the detainees. Reacting to why the raid was conducted in Winterveldt, Col Mokubane said that from observations and information received it was clear that the people of Winterveldt were harassed by a small number of hooligans and thus wanted police help and protection. He said such raids would continue until there was peace and stability in the area. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1035 GMT 2 Sep 86] /9604

ANC'S NZO CONDEMNS SOWETO 'MASSACRE'--The African National Congress, ANC, of South Africa today called for an emergency meeting of the United Nations Security Council to consider taking immediate and effective measures against the Pretoria regime after the massacre of about 30 Soweto residents early this week. In an interview, the ANC secretary general, Comrade Alfred Nzo, said comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the Botha regime are the most practical form of condemning the continued aggressiveness of the apartheid system. Comrade Nzo said that the fact that the massacre took place on the eve of the eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement poses as a challenge to the international community. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 29 Aug 86] /9604

NATAL STUDENTS RETURN TO SCHOOL--Durban, 10 Sep (SAPA)--Pupils returned to classes in Durban townships today as Department of Education and training schools re-opened for the fourth term. Schools visited by local newspaper reporters in Lamontville, Chesterville and Klaarwater had a fair attendance. Attendance in Hambanathi township schools was also reported to be satisfactory. The assistant director of education, Mr S.J. Buys, today said the average attendance at all schools in the Natal region was more than 80 percent. However, at the Lamontville high school, he said the attendance was lower than in other schools. It was difficult to establish what was happening at the Lamontville high school today because reporters were

barred from talking to the school principal. A police spokesman at the Lamontville police station said it was an order from authorities that reporters should not be allowed inside the school premises. Mr Buys declined to expand on the recent statement issued by DET that the department was planning to close some schools because no effective education was taking place there. Meanwhile a stay-away by pupils at senior schools in Kwamashu entered its second day today. The stay-away began yesterday in protest against the execution of three African National Congress members. [Text]
[Johannesburg SAPA in English 2050 GMT 10 Sep 86] /9604

CSO: 3400/546

SOUTH AFRICA

EFFECTS OF SANCTIONS ON AGRICULTURE EXAMINED

MB010900 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0846 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, 1 Sep (SAPA)--Mr Kobus Jooste, president of the SA Agricultural Union, today earnestly appealed to farmers in the United States to take a strong stand against the imposition of sanctions against South African agricultural products. Opening Ford SA's new tractor plant in Pretoria, Mr Jooste said that U.S. farmers, like farmers in South Africa, are in dire financial straits.

"It is not in our interest as farmers here or in the United States that reciprocal trade in agricultural produce between our countries becomes an issue," he said. "If SA cannot export its agricultural products, it would hardly be able to continue importing, when necessary, certain agricultural products such as maize and wheat, or importing on an ongoing basis important inputs such as tractors and machinery, chemicals and fertilisers. This hard economic fact could furthermore harden the attitude of SA farmers against certain imports. It is clear that farmers of the world and their workers will eventually have to pay the price for ill-conceived decisions made by politicians. Decisions farmers in SA or in the United States can ill afford."

Mr Jooste said that the maintaining of open trading channels is of great importance to businessmen all over the world, irrespective of the industry they are involved in. "If the principle of free trade is violated by the imposition of sanctions, it must be accepted that parties on both sides will be affected and not only those on the receiving end. It is therefore in everybody's interest that the international business community make a stand and do everything in their power to prevent such developments," Mr Jooste said.

He stressed that the SA agricultural industry is particularly dependent upon export markets for its healthy existence. "I am especially concerned about the possibility of sanctions by the United States against SA agricultural products. For certain of our commodities and for certain regions, it is absolutely vital. Sanctions could threaten the livelihood of many farmers as well as that of more than one million workers and their approximately five and a half million dependents," he said.

Mr Jooste said the union would have an interview tomorrow with the minister of agricultural economics and of water affairs, Mr J.J.G. Wentzel, to urgently discuss the whole issue. "The union will consider further actions after the meeting," Mr Jooste said.

SOUTH AFRICA

EAST MAY AID AVOIDANCE OF SANCTIONS ON COAL

MB111733 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Sep 86 p 1

[Article by Michael Morris, THE STAR Bureau]

[Text] London--Communist Eastern Bloc countries could provide South Africa's coal industry with a secret passage to Western markets in the event of a European Community ban.

Bulgaria and Romania are said to be among East European states willing to provide a backdoor route.

In Johannesburg, THE STAR financial staff report that a South African coal analyst said today he knew of one South African company which has sold more than 100,000 tons of low-grade coal at the high price of U.S.\$27 (about R64) a ton to these two countries for their own use.

When Mr Steve Ellis, chairman of Trans-Natal Coal, was approached for his views, he said he was not aware of any company considering this route, but it was possible.

He added that at the moment coal companies were concentrating on protecting their markets by convincing customers it would be to their own detriment if sanctions were imposed, since world prices would almost rise. [as published]

British traders say South African coal is distinctive and would be easily identifiable, even in a blend of other coals, and discerning buyers who are wary of the political risks would be unlikely to buy supplies laundered through Eastern Europe.

One coal trader said: "It is quite easy to identify the origin of a coal. Each variety has a specific profile."

But traders agree that laundered stocks would reach the market through buyers who are unmoved by ethics and unconcerned about the risks--as long as the price suits them.

One trader said: "You couldn't disguise South African coal in a blend with coals from Eastern Europe, but if it was sold for the right price on the basis of no-questions asked, there would be buyers.

"For us, it wouldn't be worth it. Most of the people we deal with have specifically stated that they do not want South African products. It would jeopardise our business.

"It's a question of whether you take something on board without asking too many questions, or whether you are doing an honest job and not supplying South African coal when it's made clear you should not be.

"We would adopt a cautious approach, and check all stocks to ensure we were not buying a blend which included South African coal."

A delegation of South African mining executives toured Europe recently in a bid to persuade EC governments not to back a coal ban. It is not known if they established contact with Eastern Bloc traders.

Several major British companies in other sectors of commerce have also reported offers from East European businessmen to set up a conduit for British exports to South Africa.

The British Industry Committee on South Africa--a recently formed pressure group opposing sanctions--has warned Britain's all-party Foreign Affairs Committee earlier that sanctions will be ineffective because countries in the Far East and Eastern Europe are willing to open secret trade links between Britain and South Africa.

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SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL ON TRADE WITH MOZAMBIQUE--The South African trade attache in Mozambique, Mr Theo van der Merwe, says there are definite trade possibilities in Mozambique for South Africans. He was speaking at a trade fair in Maputo which was attended by a group of businessmen from the lowveld. Although South Africa is not represented at the trade fair, about 30 South African companies are exhibiting through their Mozambican representatives. Mr Van Der Merwe said South Africa's exports to Mozambique in 1984 had been valued at about 70 million rand. The president of the Mozambican Chamber of Commerce, Mr Americo Magaia, said he had no doubt that there could be closer liaison between Mozambique and the South African lowveld. He said they shared the same climate and facilities such as a connecting rail link, communications facilities, and Maputo harbor could be utilized more advantageously by the two areas. [Text]
[Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 3 Sep 86] /9604

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